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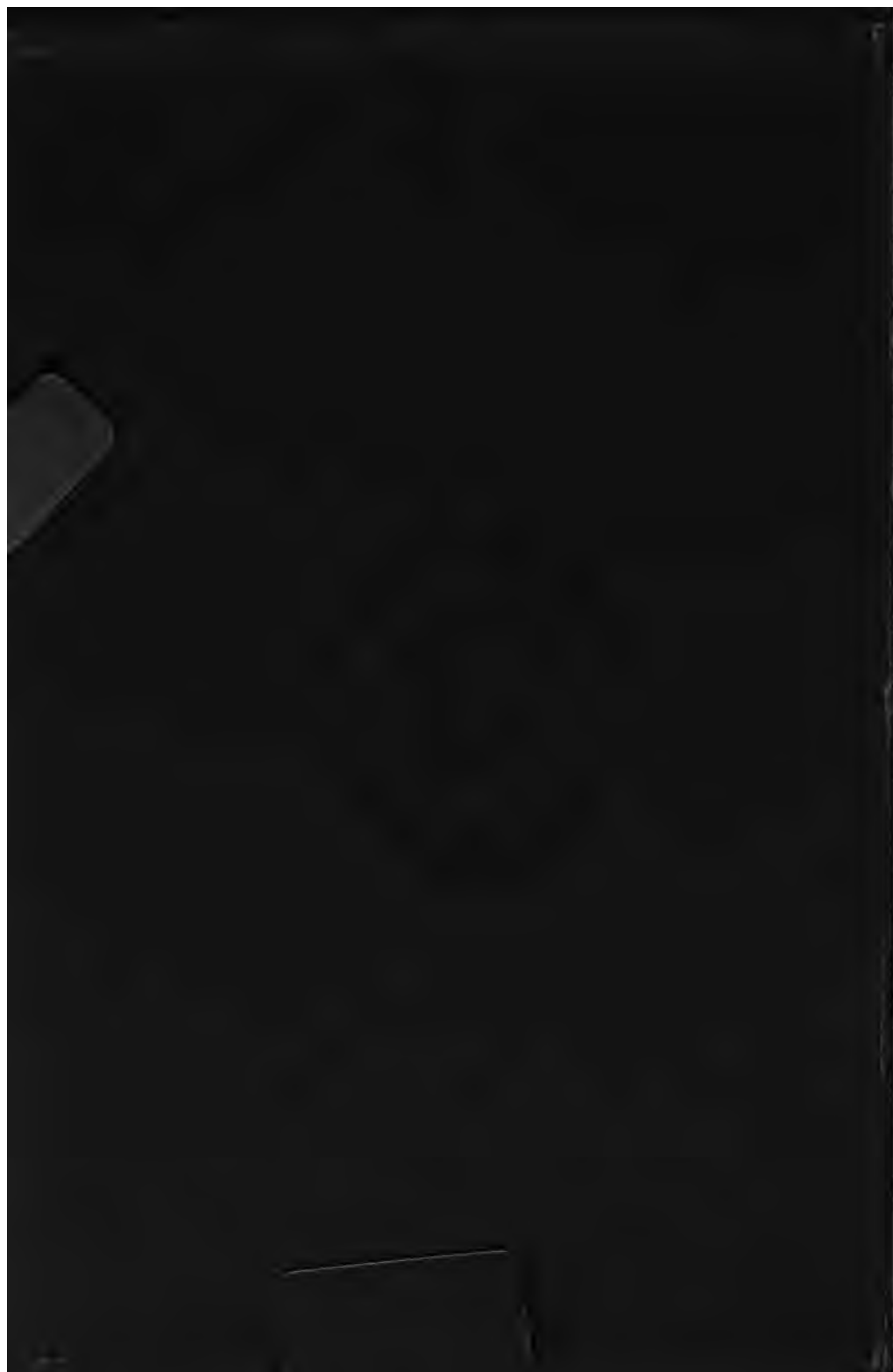
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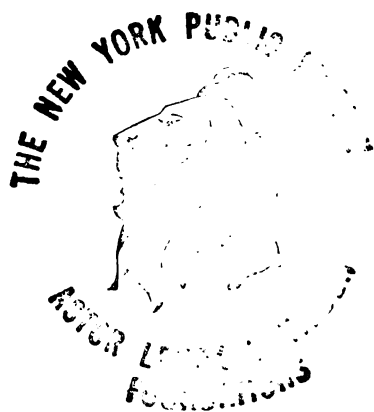
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JFO

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*With the Author's kind regards
To G. A. Breeding, Esquire,
1884*

THE HISTORY

OF THE LATE

63RD (WEST SUFFOLK) REGIMENT,

BY

MAJOR JAMES SLACK,

LATE 68RD REGIMENT.

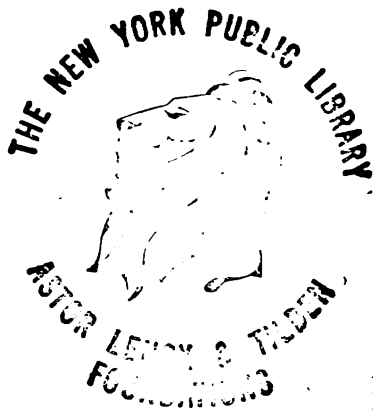
HISTORY

OF THE

63RD WEST SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

Published at
28/-

Sold at the Stores for
21/-



For the information to enable me to compile this work, I have been indebted to the undernamed books and official documents, viz., The Army Lists, London Gazettes, Parliamentary Papers, General Orders, Marching Orders, Royal Military Calendars, Regimental Muster Rolls and Monthly Returns and Records, Annual Registers, "Officers' Services" written by themselves, sent in by order of His Majesty the King; my own Letters, and cuttings from the newspapers of the day.

J. S.

DEDICATED
TO THE LATE
SIXTY-THIRD (WEST SUFFOLK) REGIMENT.

1884.

PREFACE

IN completing the compilation of the History of the late Sixty-Third (West Suffolk), now the First Battalion Manchester Regiment, the writer feels it necessary to say that, while he takes on himself the demerits attending the compilation, he is bound to acknowledge with gratitude the encouragement and assistance he has received from both past and present Officers of the Regiment.

He trusts the book may be found useful for reference, as well as of some interest, to both Officers and Men; and that, inspired by this record of the gallant deeds done, the sufferings and privations borne with patience and fortitude, both by Officers and Men, under the most trying circumstances, they will, when opportunity offers, again display the same heroic valour, patience,

and fortitude that have been heretofore shown by the Regiment in every part of the world.

The History has been compiled principally from official documents.

To the gentlemen of the British Museum, the Record Office, and the Royal United Service Institution, I would beg to tender my thanks for the unvarying courtesy and assistance afforded me while engaged in searching official and other documents in those institutions.

JAMES SLACK, *Major,*

*Late 63rd West Suffolk Regiment and School
of Musketry, Hythe.*

January, 1884.

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ERRATA.

Page 22, 24, 25, for "Charlestown" read *Charleston*.

" 32, for "Captain Charles Stewart" read *Captain Charles Stuart*.

" 41, for "Major Crosby" read *Major Cosby*.

" 77, 93, for "Sir Jasper Nichols" read *Sir Jasper Nicolls*.

major.

The undernamed were the first officers appointed to the regiment, and those marked by an asterisk came from Wolfe's regiment.

Colonel, David Watson; lieutenant-colonel, Peter Debrisay; major, John Trollope*; captains, R. Cleiland*, J. Fish*, J. Blomer*, H. Rogers*, J. Ellis*, C. Hamilton*,

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HISTORY OF THE 63RD (WEST SUFFOLK) REGIMENT.

GEORGE II.

1758. The King has been pleased to constitute the second battalion of General Wolfe's 8th Foot (The King's) a regiment, and numbered 63rd Foot.

WHITEHALL, 9th May, 1758.

The command of the corps was, by this gazette, conferred on Colonel David Watson, who had held, for several years, the appointment of quartermaster-general in North Britain.

Major Peter Debrisay, from the 50th Foot, was appointed lieutenant-colonel. Captain John Trollope, who had been wounded at Roucoux in 1746, was appointed major.

The undernamed were the first officers appointed to the regiment, and those marked by an asterisk came from Wolfe's regiment.

Colonel, David Watson; lieutenant-colonel, Peter Debrisay; major, John Trollope*; captains, R. Cleiland*, J. Fish*, J. Blomer*, H. Rogers*, J. Ellis*, C. Hamilton*,

C. Gilman*; captain-lieutenant, G. Coghlan*; lieutenants, Harcourt Masters*, J. Anstruther*, J. Phillip Adams*, W. Heatley*, T. Jesse*, J. Ward*, J. Ralph*, G. Highton*, M. Richards, M. Downes*, W. Dexter*, G. Alt*, W. Read*, J. Hart*, J. Wyat*, R. Nesbit*, C. Weston*, F. Coleman; ensigns, W. Denholme, Marlbro Bryant, J. Spence, J. Williams, J. Kinneer, J. Haslewood, G. Peirs, G. Keith; chaplain, W. Adair; adjutant, W. Heatley*; quartermaster, Harcourt Masters*; surgeon, J. Morgan; agent, Mr. Adair, Pall Mall.

The regiment was quartered at Falmouth, Bideford, and other places, some part of it doing duty over French prisoners of war.

In June, it gave one hundred men to Colonel Talbot's regiment, which subsequently was named the 74th, then under orders for service in Jamaica.

In August, it appears the establishment of the regiment was as follows—viz., 42 officers, 92 sergeants, and 900 rank and file, but 354 men were wanted to complete the latter.

On the 10th November, Commodore Hughes's squadron of nine sail of the line, besides frigates, and sixty transports containing six regiments of foot—viz., Colonel Elliot's, Barrington's, Armiger's, the Buffs, Watson's, and Duroure's, sailed from Spithead for the West Indies, in order to attack and reduce the French Carribbee Islands.

The fleet in the expedition was to be under the orders of Commodore Moore, then in the West Indies.

Major-General Hopson commanded the land forces. The Brigadier-Generals were Barrington, Haldane, and Armiger.

"The Joseph" transport, foundered at sea, but the men with

the baggage, were saved, they having had time to send on shore for assistance before the ship went to the bottom.

The first object of attack was the island of Martinique, the seat of government of the French Carribbees, strong both by nature and art.

“The shore was on every side indented with very deep bays, which they called *culs de saw*: a lofty ridge of almost impassable mountains run north-west and south-east quite through the island; all the space on both sides is intersected at considerable distances with deep gullies, through which the water pours down in the rainy seasons with great impetuosity.

“The two principal places as regards magnitude, trade, and strength, were St. Pierre and Port Royal.”*

By this short description may be seen how desirable such a conquest was, and the difficulties which naturally opposed themselves to it. They were greater, because at this time there was in the island a considerable number of regular troops, while there was at all times a numerous and well armed militia, by no means contemptible for its discipline, and well suited to the service of the country; add to this, that the enemy could bring into the field a large body of negroes habituated to arms, and, in general, well affected to the interests of their masters.

1759. On the 15th January, His Majesty's fleet arrived off Port Royal Harbour in the island of Martinique, and the next day the troops landed on the west side of the harbour after the men-of-war had driven the enemy from

* The Annual Register,

their batteries and entrenchments. But on landing it was found that the nature of the country proved a greater obstruction to progress than even the strength of the enemy. These gullies, enclosed by steep, and sometimes almost perpendicular precipices, proved an insurmountable obstacle to the regular march of the troops, or the conveyance of Artillery. Moreover, the enemy had broken up the roads; and five miles of such roads, and through such an impracticable country, were to be passed before Port Royal could be attacked by land.

The commander of the forces, therefore, judged the difficulties on the land side insurmountable.

The naval commander, on his part, held it impossible to put the Artillery on shore nearer to the fort.

The result of the whole was, that the forces were re-embarked on the day of their landing.

The next day, the general acquainted the commodore that the council of war was of opinion it would be most advantageous for His Majesty's service to proceed to Fort St. Pierre with the troops, in order to make an attack upon the place, and that no time should be lost.

"On the 19th, in the morning, the fleet entered the Bay of St. Pierre, but after an examination of the coast, it was determined that the island of Guadaloupe was an object of full as much real consequence as Martinique. [To speak with exactness, Guadaloupe is rather to be considered as two islands, divided from each other by a small arm of the sea, or salt water river, not above 300 feet across where it is the widest; one of these islands is called the Grande Terre; the other, more particularly and by distinction, Guadaloupe].

In pursuance of this resolution, the expedition set sail for Guadaloupe, arriving off the island on the 22nd."*

"The town of Basseterre, which is the metropolis of Guadaloupe, was very formidably fortified towards the sea, and the fort was thought by the chief engineer, on his reconnoitring it, to be impregnable to the ships. On the 23rd, Commodore Moore, notwithstanding this opinion, brought four men-of-war before the fort, to bear upon the citadel; the rest were disposed against the town and the batteries which obstructed the landing. About nine in the morning a fire from all sides began, which continued with the utmost fury until night, when the citadel and all the batteries were effectually silenced. During this bombardment, the shells that were continually showered upon the town set it on fire in several places: it burned without interruption the whole of this and the following day, from the great quantity of rum and sugar which was in it."

The loss was prodigious, from the number of warehouses in the town, full of rich, but combustible materials.

The next day the forces landed and took possession of the town and citadel; but, notwithstanding this success, the island was far from being reduced.

"The country is rugged and mountainous, and abounds with passes and defiles of a difficult and dangerous nature. The inhabitants had retired with their armed negroes into the mountains, and all seemed prepared to defend their possessions bravely, and to the last extremities."*

List of the officers and men killed and wounded, under

* Annual Register.

Major-General Hopson, at the attack on the island of Martinique, and at the capture of the island of Guadaloupe, 1759 :—

Major-General Duroure's regiment: Captain James Dalmahoy, killed, and Captain Colin Campbell, wounded.

Colonel Watson's regiment: Lieutenant James Hart, wounded.

Highlanders: Lieutenant George Leslie, wounded.

Artillery: Captain Peter Innes, wounded.

At Martinique, 16th January, 22 men killed, 47 men wounded.

At Guadaloupe, 23rd January, 17 men killed, 30 men wounded.

General Hopson died on the 27th February, and General Barrington succeeded him in command.

There is a considerable mountain not far from the town of Basseterre, called the Ass's Back; thither a great part of the enemy had retired. It is a post of great strength, and great importance, as it keeps a watch upon the town, and at the same time forms the only communication between that town and the Capes Terre, the pleasantest and most fruitful part of the whole island. It was not judged practicable to penetrate the district by that route; and all the rest of the island of Guadaloupe was in the enemy's possession; therefore, a plan was formed for another operation, by which it was proposed to surprise Petit Bourg, Goyave, and St. Mary's, and by that way to march into Capes Terre, which, it was supposed, might be easily reduced.

"But this design failing, it was necessary to attempt those places by plain force: troops were landed near Arnonville,

and attacked the enemy, strongly intrenched at a post strong by nature, called Le Corne. This was forced; another intrenchment at Petit Bourg had the same fate; a third near St. Mary's yielded in the same manner. An opening being at last made into the Capes Terre, the inhabitants on the 1st May capitulated; their possessions, their civil, and religious liberties, were granted them.*

Three small islands near Guadeloupe, Defeada, Santos, and Petite Terre, surrendered a few days after, and on the same terms.

Thus came into the possession of Great Britain this valuable island, after a campaign of near three months, in which the English troops behaved with a firmness, courage, and perseverance, that ought never to be forgotten. Intolerable heat, continual fatigue, the air of an unaccustomed climate, a country full of lofty mountains and steep precipices, posts strong by nature and by art, defended by men who fought for everything that was dear to them; all these difficulties only increased the ardour of our troops, who thought nothing impossible under commanders who were not more distinguished for their intrepidity and skill than their zeal for the service of their country, and the perfect harmony and good understanding that subsisted between them. There is nothing, perhaps, so necessary to inspire confidence into soldiers, as the knowledge that their officers have perfect confidence in one another.

On the 26th May, Marigalante surrendered. It is a small island, but its capture was of consequence, as the French

* Annual Register.

were thus left with no footing in the Leeward islands; the island of Martinique being one of those to Windward.

Extract from a letter of Major-General the Honourable John Barrington, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt.

**Dated "CAPES TERRE, GUADALOUPE,
9th May, 1759.**

"Lieutenant-Colonel Debrisay, who was left as governor of Fort Royal, in Basseterre, was killed by the blowing up of some cartridges that took fire from the wadding of a 24-pounder that was discharged from the upper bastion of Fort Royal at a party of the enemy. On the 23rd March, Major Trollope, Lieutenant William Read, and two men, were killed, and Captain Charles Gilman, Lieutenant James Hart, and three men, were wounded, all of the 63rd regiment."

The enemy had erected a bomb battery, and thrown several shells into Fort Royal. Captain Blomer, with 300 men of the regiment, attacked the enemy's intrenchments, spiked their guns, and returned to the garrison, with the loss only of six men killed, and the same number wounded.

General Barrington, in his despatch, states: "I have made myself master of Guadaloupe and Grand Terre. This is a work that the most sanguine, considering our total separation from the fleet, could not expect to have been performed by so small a body of men; but the bravery of the troops got the better of every obstacle, forced the enemy in all their intrenchments and strong passes, and took 50 pieces of cannon."

Commodore Moore, in his letter dated on board the

“Cambridge,” 11th May, 1759, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, states :—

“Give me leave, sir, to congratulate you on the capitulation of the islands of Guadaloupe and Grand Terre, in gaining which, great honour is due to the troops. The strongholds the enemy had, could not have been conquered but by great conduct and resolution.”

From the time when the army left England, to June, 1759, it suffered heavily in both officers and men. In officers it lost 11 killed, 21 wounded, and 22 died from fever, &c.

The following are the names of the officers of the 63rd Regiment lost up to the above date :—

Lieutenant-Colonel P. Debrisay, killed; Major John Trollope, killed; Lieutenant William Read, killed; Lieutenant John Ralph, died of disease; Lieutenant George Highton, died of disease; Ensign John Williams, died of disease; Captain Charles Gilman, wounded; Lieutenant James Hart, wounded.

Major Thomas Ball, from the 64th Foot, was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, vice P. Debrisay, killed; and Captain R. Cleland to be major, vice John Trollope, killed.

GEORGE III.

1760. The head-quarters of the regiment garrisoned Fort Royal.

Colonel Sir William Boothby, Bart., to be colonel, *vice* General D. Watson, removed to 38th Foot.

Captain James Paterson, from the 61st Foot, to be major, *ice* Cleiland.

1761. Major Thomas Bowyer, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Ball. The regiment was still doing duty in the West Indies.

1762. On the 4th January, war was declared against Spain. The war was prosecuted with great vigour. The island of Martinique, hitherto deemed impregnable, with the islands of Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and others of less note were captured with inconceivable rapidity. In August the regiment was in Guadaloupe 700 strong.

Extract from His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament on the 25th November, 1762.

"I have been so well served by my fleets and armies in the execution of my plans, that history cannot furnish examples of greater glory or greater advantages acquired by the arms of this or any other nation in so short a period of time; by the valour of my troops Martinico and other islands in the West Indies have been conquered.

"I cannot mention these achievements, which reflect such

honour on my Crown, without giving my public testimony to the unwearied perseverance and unparalleled bravery of my officers and men, who, by repeated proofs, have shown that no climate, no hardships, no dangers, can check the ardour or resist the valour of the British arms.

"Next to the assistance of Almighty God, it is owing to their conduct and courage that my enemies have been brought to accept of peace on such terms as, I trust, will give my Parliament entire satisfaction.

"Preliminary articles have been signed by my Minister, with those of France and Spain, which I will order in due time to be laid before you."

1763. In this year the regiment was stationed in Grenada and other islands in the West Indies. "The uniform was red, facings black, buff linings, yellow lace. Major James Paterson to be lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Bowyer; and Captain John Blomer to be major, *vice* Paterson, promoted."

Peace was signed on the 10th February.

Major Fish died 18th March.

1764. The regiment returned home and was stationed in Ireland. "Major-General Richard Pierson to be colonel, *vice* Boothby, removed to the 50th regiment."

1765. "Colonel Sir Charles Hotham, Bart., to be colonel, *vice* Pierson, removed to the 36th Regiment. Captain John Anstruther to be major, *vice* Blomer."

1768. "Colonel Francis Grant to be colonel, *vice* Hotham, removed to the 15th Foot." The uniform was again altered. "Red, faced very deep green, white lace, a very small green stripe."*

* Army List.

1773. - Captain Bushill S.M. from the 62nd Foot, to be major, ~~and~~ *and* ~~in~~ *in* ~~the~~ *the* ~~62nd Foot.~~ *62nd Foot.*"

1775. The regiment embarked at Cork and sailed for America.

(Extract.)

"BOSTON, 25th June, 1775.

- MY LORD,

- I am to acquaint your lordship of an action that happened at Bunker's Hill on the 17th instant, between His Majesty's troops and a larger body of the rebel forces. . . . The rebels were forced from their strongholds and pursued till they were drove clear of the Peninsula, leaving five pieces of cannon behind them. . . . I enclose your lordship a return of the killed and wounded of His Majesty's troops. This action has shown the superiority of the king's troops, who, under every disadvantage, attacked and defeated above three times their own number, strongly posted and covered by breastworks. . . . The valour of the British officers and soldiers was at no time more conspicuous than in this action.

- I have, &c.,

- THOMAS GAGE, *Major-General*.

"To the EARL OF DARTMOUTH, &c."

"BUNKER'S HILL, CHARLES TOWN,

"17th June, 1775.

"Return of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates killed and wounded: 63rd Regiment, Lieutenant

Dalrymple, 1 sergeant, and 7 men killed; Captains Folliott and Stopford, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 25 men wounded.

“I am, &c.,

“THOMAS GAGE, *Major-General*.”

Steadman, in his history of the war, speaks highly of the bravery, steadiness, and high discipline of the troops. “Twice they were stopped, and twice they returned to the charge in the middle of a hot summer’s day, encumbered with three days’ provisions, their knapsacks on their backs, which, together with cartouch box, ammunition, and firelock, may be estimated at 125 lbs. weight, with a steep hill to climb covered with grass reaching to their knees, and intersected with walls and fences of various enclosures, and in the face of a hot and well-directed fire, they gained a complete victory over three times their own number of provincials strongly posted.”

“Lieutenant Francis Lord Rawdon to be captain, by purchase, *vice* Folliott.”

1776. In the affair at Brooklyn, Long Island, August the 27th, the 63rd formed a portion of the fifth brigade with the 22nd, the 43rd, and 54th Regiments.

Captain Lord Rawdon, 63rd, appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Henry Clinton.

1777. On the 11th September the army advanced in two columns, that under General Knyphausen to Chad’s Ford, where it arrived in front of the enemy about 10 o’clock; while the other column, under Lord Cornwallis, having marched twelve miles round to the forks of the Brandywine

river, crossed both branches, taking from thence the road to Dilworth, in order to turn the enemy's right at Chad's Ford.

General Washington, having intelligence of this movement, detached General Sullivan to his right with near 10,000 men, who took a strong position, with his left near to the Brandywine, both flanks being covered by very thick woods, and his artillery advantageously disposed.

About four o'clock the King's troops advanced, and Lord Cornwallis having formed line, the light infantry and chasseurs began the attack; the guards and grenadiers instantly advanced from the right, the whole under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry; but they pushed on with an impetuosity not to be sustained by the enemy, who, falling back into the woods in their rear, the King's troops entered with them, and pursued closely for near two miles.

After this success, a part of the enemy's right took a second position in a wood, from whence the 2nd Light Infantry and chasseurs soon dislodged them; and from this time they did not rally again in force. The 2nd Light Infantry, 2nd Grenadiers, and 4th Brigade moved forward a mile beyond Dilworth, where they attacked a corps of the enemy strongly posted to cover the retreat of their army, which corps not being forced until it was dark, the enemy's army escaped a total overthrow. From the most correct accounts, the strength of the enemy's army was not less than 15,000 men, a part of which retired to Chester and remained there that night; but the greater body did not stop until they reached Philadelphia.

The enemy had about 300 men killed, 600 wounded, and near 400 made prisoners,

The loss on the side of His Majesty's troops amounted to about 100 killed and 488 wounded.

Eight pieces of cannon and a great quantity of military stores were taken from the enemy.

The army lay this night on the field of battle, and on the 12th Major-General Grant, with the 1st and 2nd brigades, marched to Concord.

Lord Cornwallis, with the light infantry and British Grenadiers, joined him next day, and proceeded to Ash Town, within five miles of Chester.

In the general engagement on the heights of the Brandywine, on the 11th September, Captain Edward Drury, of the grenadier company of the 63rd regiment, was killed, and Lieutenant Bent Ball was wounded. The men killed and wounded are not shown; but by the monthly returns furnished from the regiment to the Adjutant-General of the Forces, from the 25th June to the 24th December, 1777, a period of 183 days, it appears "that one major, one captain, one lieutenant, one sergeant, and ten men, were killed;" and "that one captain and forty men were dead."

That these men died from wounds, little doubt can be felt. Captain Francis Jones died on the 13th October, seven days after being wounded.

The regiment landed at Fort Lee, under Major-General Vaughan. Fort Clinton was stormed and captured on the 6th October.

It was a circular height, defended by a line of musketry, with a barbette battery of three guns, and flanked by two redoubts.

The approaches to it were through a continued "abbatis

of 400 yards, defensive every inch, and exposed to the fire of ten pieces of cannon."

Particular orders were issued that not a shot should be fired; this order was strictly obeyed.

The regiment pressed forward silently, under a dreadful fire, and arriving at the foot of the work, actually pushed one another up into the embrasures.

The garrison for a while contested the ramparts, and then retired to the other side of the esplanade, discharged a last volley, and threw down their arms; notwithstanding this provocation, there was not a single man of the enemy put to death, except such as fell in the actual struggle upon the ramparts.

Major Bushill Sills, who led the regiment, Lieutenant Henry Wrixon, one sergeant, and six rank and file, were killed. Captains Nesbits and Jones, two sergeants, and twenty-seven rank and file, were wounded; Captain Jones and a considerable number of men died soon after of their wounds. Count Grabousky,* a Polish nobleman, who had crossed the Atlantic to make a campaign as a volunteer with the British, fell on this occasion. He gave his sword to a grenadier, and conjured him with his expiring voice to deliver it to Lord Rawdon, and assure his lordship that he died in a manner becoming one who had shared the dangers of such gallant troops. "Captain W. Kinneer, from the 7th foot, to be major, *vice* Bushill Sills killed; Captain Lord Rawdon to be lieutenant-colonel." This officer was afterwards created Marquess of Hastings, and appointed Governor-General of India, &c. &c.

“Major James Wemyss joined from the 40th foot; Captain Richard Nesbitt to be Major *vice* Kinneer.”

On the 20th and 31st December the troops went into winter quarters in Philadelphia.

The enemy's army was huddled in the woods near Valley Forge, upon the Schuylkill, a distance of 26 miles from the British, and in a very strong position.

Extract of a letter, dated Philadelphia, May 11th, 1778,
from General Sir William Howe, to Lord George
Germaine, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries
of State:—

“MY LORD,

“I have the honour to inform your lordship of Sir Henry Clinton's arrival here on the 8th instant. . . . Since the earliest return of spring a succession of detachments from hence have ranged the country for many miles round this city, and in the province of Jersey, to open the communication for bringing in supplies, to relieve the peaceable inhabitants from the persecution of their oppressors, and to collect forage for the army.

“These detachments have without exception succeeded to my expectations, greatly to the credit of the troops employed, and to the annoyance of the enemy.

“I have the honour to be, &c.,

“W. HOWE.”

The division of Lord Cornwallis consisted of the following British regiments and Hessians:—Guards, 4th, 7th, 26th, 28th, 35th, 45th, 49th, 52nd, 63rd, and two battalions of the 71st regiment,

In May, a council of war was held at Philadelphia, when it was determined to evacuate that place.

Extract of a letter, dated New York, July 5th, 1778,
from Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, K.B., to
Lord George Germaine, &c. :—

“MY LORD,

“I have the honour to inform your lordship that, pursuant to His Majesty’s instructions, I evacuated Philadelphia on the 18th June, at three o’clock in the morning, and proceeded to Gloucester Point; passed in safety across the Delaware, and reached Haddon Field the same day. A strong corps of the enemy having, upon our approach, abandoned the difficult pass of Mount Holly, the army proceeded without any interruption from them, excepting what was occasioned by their having destroyed every bridge on our road. As the country is much intersected with marshy rivulets, the obstructions we met with were frequent, and the excessive heat of the season rendered the labour of repairing the bridges severely felt.

“The advanced parties of our light troops arriving unexpectedly at Crosswicks on the 23rd, after a trifling skirmish, prevented the enemy from destroying the bridge over a large creek at that village, and the army passed it next day.

“One column, under the command of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Knyphausen, halted near Amely’s Town; and as the provision train and heavy artillery were stationed in that division, the other column, under Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, took a position at Allen’s Town, which covered the other encampment.

"I desired Lieutenant-General Knyphausen to move at daybreak on the 28th; I did not follow with the other division until near eight o'clock. Intelligence was at this instant brought me that the enemy were marching in force on both our flanks.

"I was convinced that our baggage was their object; but it being at this juncture engaged in defiles, which continued for some miles, no means occurred of parrying the blow but attacking the corps which harassed our rear, and pressing it so hard as to oblige the detachments to return from our flanks to its assistance.

"I had good information that General Washington was up with his whole army, estimated at about 20,000 men; but as I knew there were two defiles between him and the corps at which I meant to strike, I judged that he could not have passed them with a greater force than what Lord Cornwallis's division was well able to engage.

"I made a disposition of attack in the plain; but before I could advance, the enemy fell back, and took a strong position on the heights above Freehold Court-house.

"The heat of the weather was intense, and our men already suffered severely from fatigue; but our circumstances obliged us to make a vigorous exertion.

"The British Grenadiers, and the Guards on the right of the Grenadiers, began the attack with such spirit that the enemy gave way immediately.

"The 2nd line of the enemy stood the attack with greater obstinacy, but were likewise completely routed. They then took a third position, with a marshy hollow in front, over which it would have been scarcely possible to have attacked

them. However, part of the second line made a movement to the front, occupying some ground on the enemy's left flank, and the light infantry and Queen's Rangers turned their left.

"By this time our men were so overpowered with fatigue that I could press the affair no farther, especially as I was confident the end was gained for which the attack had been made.

"It would be sufficient honour to the troops barely to say, that they had forced a corps, as I am informed, of near 12,000 men, from two strong positions; but it will, I doubt not, be considered as doubly creditable, when I mention that they did it under such disadvantages of heat and fatigue that a great part of those we lost fell dead as they advanced, without a wound.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"H. CLINTON."

Return of killed, wounded, missing, &c., of the troops under the command of General Sir Henry Clinton, in an engagement with the rebel army, on the heights of Freehold, County of Monmouth, New Jersey, the 28th June, 1778:—

TOTAL BRITISH.

1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 56 rank and file; 3 sergeants, 45 rank and file, died of fatigue; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 7 captains, 5 lieutenants, 7 sergeants, 137 rank and file, wounded; 3 sergeants and 61 rank and file missing.

TOTAL GERMANS.

1 rank and file killed, 11 rank and file died of fatigue, and 11 rank and file wounded.

1779. On the 31st May General Vaughan landed at Stoney Point with the 17th, 63rd, and 64th regiments; next day a cannonade was opened, when the garrison surrendered at discretion.

Extract of a letter from General Sir Henry Clinton, to Lord George Germaine, dated Head Quarters, Dobbs's Ferry, July 25th, 1779 :—

“In my despatch, No. 57, I had the honour to inform your lordship of my having taken possession of Verplanks and Stoney Point, upon the North River.

“On the night of the 15th instant the enemy suddenly assaulted and carried the lines at Stoney Point.

“The greater part of the garrison, consisting of the 17th regiment of foot, the grenadier company of the 71st regiment, a company of the loyal Americans, and a small detachment of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, of the 17th regiment, were either killed or taken.

“Upon the first intelligence I received of this matter, I ordered the army to advance to Dobbs's Ferry, pushing forward the cavalry and some light troops to the banks of the Croton river, to awe the enemy in any attempt by land against Verplanks. Brigadier-General Stirling was in the meantime embarked with the 42nd, 63rd, and 64th regiments, for the relief of Verplanks, or the recovery of Stoney Point.

“The northerly winds, rather uncommon at this season,

opposed Brigadier-General Stirling's progress till the 19th, when, upon his arriving within sight of Stoney Point, the enemy abandoned it with precipitation and some circumstances of disgrace.

"Brigadier-General Stirling is now at Stoney Point with five battalions repairing the works, which are a good deal damaged."

1780. Extract of a letter of his Excellency, General Sir Henry Clinton, K.B., to the Right Hon. Lord George Germaine.

"CHARLES TOWN, May 13, 1780.

"MY LORD,

"I will not trouble your lordship with a repetition of the delays and difficulties which protracted serious operation until the 29th of March, on which day the landing on Charles Town Neck was effected.

"By this time a depôt was formed; the admiral had passed the bar, and I had the essential assistance of officers and seamen of the Royal Navy for my operations.

"I was also strengthened with the corps from Georgia, under Brigadier-General Paterson, which, through a country intersected with rivers, and rendered more difficult by heavy rains, had advanced, not unopposed, in the space of twelve days, from Savannah to Ashley River.

"The army moved towards Charles Town, and on the night of the 1st April broke ground within 800 yards of the rebel works.

"A second parallel was completed on the 19th within 450 yards of the place.

“ A considerable reinforcement joined me from New York on the 18th. I immediately strengthened the corps beyond Cooper's River, which, thus augmented, I requested Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis to take under his command.

“ On the 6th May the third parallel was completed close to the edge of the rebel canal, and a tap carried to the dam, by which means a great part was drained to the bottom. On the 6th May our batteries were ready in the third parallel.

“ Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis had been no less successful in the country. The cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, had again the good fortune which conduct and gallantry deserve, and overtook at the Santee, a body of horse the enemy had with infinite difficulty collected together. They were most spiritedly charged and defeated. Most of the riders fled to the morasses or threw themselves into the river, from whence few can have extricated themselves. Fifty or sixty men were killed or taken, and every horse of the corps, with the arms and appointments, fell into our hands.

“ The batteries of the third parallel were opened. Under this fire we gained the counterscrap of the outwork which flanked the canal; the canal itself was passed, and work carried on towards the ditch of the place.

“ On the 11th General Lincoln capitulated, and on the 12th Major-General Leslie took possession of the town.

“ There are taken seven general officers, a commodore, 10 continental regiments, and three batteries of artillery, together with town and country militia, French and seamen, making about six thousand men in arms. The titular deputy governor, council, and civil officers are also prisoners. Four frigates and several armed vessels, with a great

number of boats, have likewise fallen into our possession, and about 400 pieces of cannon, &c.

"I have yet, my lord, to add to this letter the expressions of gratitude I owe to the army whose courage and toil have given me success. I have most warmly to thank Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, Major-Generals Leslie, Huynes, and Koshorth, and Brigadier-General Paterson, for their animated assistance. . . .

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"H. CLINTON."

In the capture of Charles Town, the British Army lost 76 killed, and 189 wounded. Brigadier-General James Paterson (lieutenant-colonel of the 63rd Regiment) was appointed to command the troops in Charles Town. In August, a part of the regiment was mounted, having been supplied with some horses in Charles Town, and having pressed others on the road to Camden.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis to Lord George Germaine, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

"CAMDEN, August 21, 1780.

"MY LORD,

"It is with great pleasure that I communicate to your lordship an account of a complete victory obtained on the 15th instant, by His Majesty's troops under my command over the rebel Southern Army, commanded by General Gates.

"In my despatch, No. 1, I had the honour to inform your lordship that while at Charles Town, I was regularly

acquainted by Lord Rawdon with every material incident or movement made by the enemy, or by the troops under his lordship's command.

"On the 9th instant, two expresses arrived with an account that General Gate was advancing towards Lynch's Creek with his whole army, supposed to amount to 6,000 men, exclusive of a detachment of 1,000 men under General Sumpter, who, after having in vain attempted to force the posts at Rocky Mount and Hanging Rock, was believed to be at that time trying to get round the left of our position to cut off our communication with the Congaree and Charles Town; that the disaffected country between Polee and Black River had actually revolted; and that Lord Rawdon was contracting his posts and preparing to assemble his force at Camden.

"There was no doubt of the rebel army being well appointed, and its number being upwards of 5,000 men, exclusive of General Sumpter's detachment, and of a corps of Virginia Militia, of 1,200 or 1,500 men, either actually joined, or expected to join, the main body every hour; and my own corps, which never was numerous, was now reduced by sickness and other casualties to about 1,400 fighting men of regulars and provincials, with 400 or 500 Militia and North Carolina refugees.

"However, the greatest part of the troops that I had being perfectly good, and having left Charles Town sufficiently garrisoned and provided for a siege, and seeing little to lose by a defeat, and much to gain by a victory, I resolved to take the first good opportunity to attack the rebel army.

. . . "Late in the evening I received information that the Virginians had joined that day; however, that being expected, I did not alter my plan, but marched at the hour appointed, leaving the defence of Camden to some provincials, Militia, and convalescents, and a detachment of the 63rd Regiment, which, being mounted on horses which they had pressed on the road, it was hoped would arrive in the course of the night.

"I had proceeded nine miles, when, about half an hour past two in the morning of the 16th, my advance guard fell in with the enemy. I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Webster to begin the attack, which was done with great vigour, and after an obstinate resistance during three-quarters of an hour, threw the enemy into total confusion, and forced them to give way on all quarters. . . .

"The behaviour of His Majesty's troops in general was beyond all praise; it did honour to themselves and to their country. . . .

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"CORNWALLIS."

During this war a considerable portion of the 63rd Regiment acted as cavalry, and took active part in several brilliant affairs under the celebrated light cavalry leader, Colonel Tarleton.

Earl Cornwallis having determined to attack General Sumpter, communicated his design to Major Wemyss, commanding the 63rd, who had brought horses sufficient, with the addition of a small number received from the departments, to mount a considerable part of the corps.

This body of mounted infantry, and an officer and forty men from the Legion cavalry, composed strength sufficient, it was considered, to carry out the objects of the expedition, and the execution of it was committed to Major Wemyss.

On the 8th September he left the army in the evening and moved towards Fish-dam, the camp of General Sumpter. The rapidity of the march brought him to the American camp sooner than he expected. To delay till daybreak, which was the time intended for the attack, he thought would discover his design and afford the enemy an opportunity to decamp; he therefore determined to attack without loss of time before any discovery had been made by the enemy's patrols. At one o'clock in the morning Major Wemyss, at the head of his corps, charged the picket, when out of five shots which were fired, two took effect in the arm and knee of Major Wemyss himself.

This event rendered the surprise useless; the British had nearly 20 officers and men killed and wounded.

Earl Cornwallis, in a letter to Colonel Tarleton, dated "Wynnesborough, 9th November, 1780," says:—

"Major Wemyss attacked General Sumpter at Fish-dam at one o'clock this morning contrary to his plan, which was to wait till daylight; the consequence is that Wemyss is wounded and left about 20 men." In another letter to the same the next day, he says:—

"General Sumpter has passed the broad river and joined Clarke and Brannan. They talk of expecting some of the mountaineers; as they have excellent horses we cannot hurt them, and unless they receive some check, they will be very troublesome.

"The 63rd Regiment are well mounted for infantry, and may occasionally ride in your train; they behaved vastly well. Out of five shots which were fired from the picket one broke Wemyss' arm, another his knee."

To the same, 11th November, 1780, Earl Cornwallis says :

"The enemy declare their intention of going to Ninety-six. I have sent McArthur with the 1st battalion of the 71st Foot and the 63rd Foot, under Money, to Shirar's Ferry."

Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, before reaching the Ferry, received instruction from Earl Cornwallis to pass the river with the Legion, the Light Infantry, and the 63rd Regiment, and to endeavour to defeat or disperse General Sumpter's force, which was approaching Ninety-six. Tarleton pursued his march at dawn, and before 10 o'clock on the morning of the 20th November, had information of the retreat of General Sumpter, who, though greatly superior in numbers, did not wait the approach of the British. Colonel Tarleton, unwilling to divide his force and risk an action against a great superiority, with his dragoons and the 63rd Regiment, pressed forward his light and Legion Infantry, and three-pounder, in a compact body, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It then became evident that the enemy would pass the Tyger river before dark unmolested, if he did not alter his plan. He therefore made rapid pursuit with 170 cavalry of the Legion, and 80 mounted men of the 63rd Regiment. Before five o'clock the advanced guard charged a detachment of the Americans, who retreated with some loss to the main body. A woman on horseback had seen the line of march from a wood, and by a nearer road had given intelligence that the

British were approaching without infantry or cannon. Decided by this information, General Sumpter prepared for action, posting the centre of his troops in some houses and outhouses composed of logs, and situated on the middle of Blackstock Hill, extending his right along some rails, which were flanked by an accessible mountain, and his left on a rugged piece of ground that was covered by a bend of the river. A small branch of water ran in front of the whole rising ground. The great road to the ford across the river passed through the centre of General Sumpter's position and close to the doors of the houses where the main body were stationed.

The whole position was visible. Colonel Tarleton halted on the opposite height till his infantry and gun came up. He dismounted the 63rd to take post, and part of the cavalry to ease their horses. General Sumpter, observing this, ordered a body of 400 Americans to advance and attack the 63rd in front, whilst another party approached the dragoons in flank. A heavy fire and sharp conflict ensued; the 63rd charged with fixed bayonets and drove the enemy back; but the ardour of the men carried them too far, and exposed them to a considerable fire from the buildings and the mountain. Colonel Tarleton accordingly charged the enemy's centre with some dragoons in order to cover the 63rd, whose situation was now become dangerous. The attack was conducted with celerity, and was attended with success. Three of the enemy's colonels fell in the action, and General Sumpter received a severe wound in the shoulder; upwards of 100 Americans were killed or wounded, and 50 were taken prisoners. On the side of the British, Lieutenants Gibson

and Cope of the 63rd Foot were killed, and Money wounded ; 30 men of the 63rd were killed and wounded.

Shaffner, in his history of America, says : " British valour was conspicuous in this action. Of the 63rd regiment, the commanding officer, with two subalterns, and one-third of the privates, fell in a very short time." Bancroft says : " On the 20th, Sumpter rode into Charlotte alone, without hat or saddle."

1781. Lord Rawdon attacked the enemy at Hobskirk's Hill on the 25th April about 9 a.m. The Americans for some time fought with great bravery, and were well supported by a destructive fire of grape shot from their cannon. They were, nevertheless, compelled to retire, and were pursued to the top of a hill. The enemy lost 500 men in this battle, and the loss of the British was 1 officer killed, and 11 wounded, 38 men killed, and 220 wounded.

"The battle of Eutaw Springs was fought on the 8th September. The enemy attacked us with great impetuosity, and compelled the 3rd Buffs to give way, it being composed of new troops.* The remains of those veteran corps, the 63rd and 64th regiments, who had served the whole of the war, lost none of their fame in this action. They rushed with fixed bayonets into the midst of the enemy ; various was the success in the centre and right. Colonel Washington, who charged with the enemy's cavalry, was wounded and taken prisoner. The contest was obstinate and bloody ; but the Americans were at last obliged to give way and retire. For want of cavalry no pursuit could be made, whilst that of the enemy, which was numerous, covered their

* Stedman's History.

retreat. Four cannon were taken, and about 60 men made prisoners. The whole loss of the enemy in this action may be estimated at more than 700 men, including 60 commissioned officers, of whom 17 were killed, and 43 wounded. The loss of the British was also very great: it amounted to 85 killed, and 351 wounded, and 257 missing; in all 693 men, including 29 commissioned officers, three of whom were killed, 16 wounded, and ten missing. In the return of killed and wounded, furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart of the Buffs, the 63rd are stated to have lost two sergeants, and six rank and file killed, three officers, one sergeant, and 33 rank and file wounded, two officers, and 20 rank and file missing. Captain St. Leger, Lieutenants Campbell and Lloyd, and Ensign Murray, were wounded. Captain St. Leger, and Lieutenant Beecroft, were missing, the former of whom died from his wounds in the following October.

This was the sharpest action of the whole war; the American artillery was taken and retaken several times. It was our farewell greeting to the Americans, for no other contest of any moment took place. Lieutenant Lyster died on the 18th October, and Lieutenant Dunn on the 19th, from wounds. It appears in the Muster Roll for February of this year, that Captain Lysaght's, which was the Grenadier company, was at New Town Landing, and that Lieutenant Lyster was detached on duty with the light company. It was the practice to form the Grenadiers and light companies of regiments into Grenadier and Light Infantry battalions, and, therefore, these companies were frequently away from their regiments on special expeditions.

1782. "Colonel the Honourable Alexander Leslie to be colonel, *vice* Grant." It appears that the regiment was in Jamaica this year.

1783. The territorial title of "West Suffolk" was given to the regiment. It returned to England from foreign service this year. It was stationed in Scotland till 1786, during which period nothing of note occurred.

1787. The regiment proceeded to Ireland, where it remained until the latter part of the following year. "Major James Wemyss to be lieutenant-colonel, *vice* James Paterson, and Captain Charles Stewart to be major, *vice* Wemyss."

1788. "George, Earl Waldegrave, to be colonel, *vice* Leslie." Four companies were stationed in the Isle of Man.

1789. "Major Stephen Howe, from the 62nd Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Wemyss, and Earl Balcarres to be colonel, *vice* Earl Waldegrave, died 17th October."

1793. On the 13th July the regiment embarked for England on board the ships "Eliza" and "Brent Hall" at the Cove of Cork. It consisted of 26 officers, 28 sergeants, 28 corporals, 19 drummers and fifers, 561 privates, 126 women, and 100 children, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Stuart. In the latter end of the year it proceeded to the island of Jersey, and was stationed at St. Helier's.

1794. The regiment proceeded to Holland to join the forces under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. It consisted of one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, seven captains, one captain-lieutenant, eleven lieutenants, eight ensigns, one chaplain, one adjutant, one quarter-master, one

surgeon, one mate-surgeon, 42 sergeants, 30 corporals, 22 drummers and fifers, and 888 privates, thus showing a total strength of 1,037 men when it joined the army at Breck. "Lieutenant-Colonel J. Levison Gower to be lieutenant-colonel, 2nd July."

The following despatch was received from His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

"HEAD-QUARTERS AT ARNHEIM,

"November 7th, 1794.

"SIR,

"On Tuesday afternoon, as the enemy had begun to construct their batteries, Count Walmoden made a sortie with a party of the troops in Nimeguen, consisting of the 8th, 27th, 28th, 55th, 63rd, and 78th regiments of British Infantry, under the command of Major-General Do Burgh, and two battalions of Dutch, supported by the 7th and 15th British Light Dragoons, the Hanoverian Horse Guards, one squadron of the 2nd regiment of Hanoverian Horse, one squadron of the 5th regiment of Hanoverian Dragoons, one squadron of the 10th Hanoverian Light Dragoons, and the Légion de Damas, in the Dutch service.

"This sortie had every success which could be expected from it. The troops advanced to the enemy's trenches under a very severe fire, and jumped into them without returning a shot.

"The loss of the enemy was almost entirely by the bayonet, and amounted to above five hundred men; that of

the British and Hanoverians will be seen by the enclosed return.

"I am persuaded that the gallantry of the troops upon this occasion will merit His Majesty's approbation.

"Count Walmoden speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Major-General De Burgh, whose wound, I am happy to find, is very slight.

"This sortie had the effect of checking the enemy's operations till yesterday morning, when they opened two batteries upon the bridge and one upon the town. The effect of the former, which very easily sunk one of the boats, determined me to withdraw everything from the troops posted in the town, beyond what is barely necessary for its defence; and Lieutenant Popham, of the Navy, having repaired the damage done to the bridge, all the Artillery of the reserve, with the British, Hanoverian, and Hessian battalions, marched out last night without any inconvenience, leaving picquets, under the command of Major-General De Burgh, to the amount of 2,500 men, which, with the Dutch forces, has been judged sufficient to maintain the place till the certainty of the Austrian movements can be determined,

"I am, &c.,

"FREDERICK."

"Return of killed and wounded, and missing, in the sortie from Nimeguen, on the 4th of November, 1794, under the command of the Honourable Major-General De Burgh.

"15th Light Dragoons : 1 rank and file, 5 horses, killed ; 5 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded,

“8th Foot: 2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 9 rank and file, wounded; 1 ditto missing.

“27th ditto: 1 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 10 rank and file, wounded.

“28th ditto: 5 rank and file wounded; 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, missing.

“55th ditto: 2 captains, 1 sergeant, 11 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

“63rd ditto: 3 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 63 rank and file, wounded; 7 ditto missing.

“78th ditto: 8 rank and file killed; 1 field officer, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 7 sergeants, 46 rank and file, wounded; 7 ditto missing.

“Total: 12 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 field officer, 5 captains, 6 subalterns, 10 sergeants, 149 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded; 1 sergeant, 19 rank and file, missing.

“J. H CRAIG, *Adjutant-General*.”

“Officers wounded.

“8th Foot: Captain Bland.

“27th ditto: Lieutenant Baker.

“55th ditto: Captains Bruce and Quin.

“63rd ditto: Lieutenants Wemyss, Barclay, and Routledge.

“78th ditto: Major Malcolm, Captains M’Kenzie and H. Munro, Lieutenant Bayley, and Ensign Cameron.”—*London Gazette*, 1794.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Levison Gower commanded the regiment in the sortie from Nimeguen, also in front of Bommel; in the action of Geldermalsen, and in the sub-

sequent retreat of the army, till its return to England in 1795. The Duke of York withdrew his army across the Waal and the Rhine, and occupied Arnheim, in the province of Gelderland. The troops were in cantonments here and there, when on the 27th December, after several nights of a very hard frost, the French crossed the Waal on the ice, drove in the vedettes, and carried all the posts in the isle of Bommel. But on the 30th December, General Dundas, advancing rapidly from Arnheim with only 8,000 men, drove the French, in spite of their vast superiority of number, and the batteries they had thrown up or taken possession of, back beyond the Waal, with a considerable loss in men, and that of several cannon.

Five days after the French had sustained their unexpected and inglorious defeat at the hands of General Dundas, General Pichégrou crossed the Waal upon the ice with such an overwhelming force, that nothing but speedy retreat could possibly save the remains of the British Army ; accordingly, after spiking their heavy cannon, and destroying all the ammunition they could not carry off, they retired to the Sech on the 6th January, 1795 ; they were attacked, however, on the 11th in a defile between Arnheim and Nimeguen by 70,000 men ; but our gallant troops nobly fought their way through and made good their retreat. In the muster rolls of the regiment from June to December, 1794, we find it recorded that during that short period of the campaign it lost Major Lovat Ashe and Lieutenant Henry Routledge, two sergeants, five corporals, three drummers, and 112 men ; and, in the early part of 1795, it lost the surgeon's mate and three drummers. The sufferings of the army from the cruel

winter weather, from the inhospitality of the inhabitants, and from the incessant attacks of the French, and also from the insufficient supply of food and clothing furnished by the Commissariat department, were probably as great as ever troops sustained. The sick and wounded had neither sufficient medicine nor attendants, and were often without either food or shelter.

The want of surgeons to attend the sick and wounded was so great that the "Dolphin" carried over Colonel Ramsay, with a flag of truce, and several surgeons, in February, 1795, to Helvoetsluys. On their arrival there, they were informed by the French commandant, that the British sick and wounded had been sent into the interior of France, and that, therefore, there was no occasion for the attendance of the surgeons, who returned to England.

In April the unconquerable fragments of the British Army arrived at Bremen, and the first division was speedily embarked for England from Emden, as soon as the transports arrived to receive them. Several of these arrived at Portsmouth during the month of May.

In a monthly return dated 1st June, 1795, Yarmouth, furnished to the Adjutant-General by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Levison Gower, commanding the 63rd regiment, there appears, "sick (present), 97; sick (absent), 215; sick (in Germany), 25; prisoners of war, 22." In August 160 men were discharged, and the remainder, who had been left in different hospitals on the Continent, were struck off the strength by orders from the War Office.

1795. It appears by the following certificate that the regiment lost some of its baggage in Holland.

"We do swear that the attestations were taken with the baggage at Helvoetsluys, and to the best of our knowledge and belief the date mentioned in this roll is a true date of the attestations, which was copied from the regimental book.

"(Signed)

"M. N. JOHNSTONE, *Captain and Paymaster.*

"C. BOYD, *Adjutant 63rd Regiment.*

"Sworn before me at

"Nursling Camp, 5th October, 1795.

"(Signed) W. FLETCHER."

On the 16th November, 1795, Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Cloberry Christian sailed from St. Helier's with a squadron of ships of war, having under his convoy a fleet of about 200 sail of transports and West Indiamen, on board of which were embarked upwards of 16,000 troops.

On the night of the 17th the wind shifted to the westward and blew a violent storm, which separated the fleet. Many ships put into Torbay, others into Portland, and some returned to Spithead with the rear-admiral. The gale continued to blow with unceasing fury all the 18th; several of the transports and merchantmen foundered and were wrecked, in one of which "two companies of the regiment were lost*"; two, the "Blenheim" and "Betsy," with troops on board, were captured by the French.

By the monthly return, dated 1st December, 1795, on board the "Brunswick" transport, furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Levison Gower, it appears that Major Robert

*Regimental Record.

John Napier, Captain Sir John Wardlaw, Lieutenant James Barclay, five sergeants, four drummers, and 79 men were doing duty with the 2nd Battalion Grenadiers. In the same return it also appears that six sergeants, three drummers, and 86 men were lost on board the "Piedmont" transport. On the 9th December the rear-admiral sailed again after repairing damage.

1796. On the 29th January a part of the squadron, with fifty sail of transports and merchantmen out of about 300 which had sailed early in December for the West Indies, were obliged to return to Spithead in disabled condition; the rest of the ships of war and most of the merchant vessels arrived safe at the places of their destination; others not so fortunate were taken by the enemy's cruisers or lost. On the 21st April, Rear-Admiral Christian arrived in Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, and on the 26th the admiral and Sir Ralph Abercrombie proceeded to St. Lucia to attack the island.

The regiment arrived in sufficient time to be present and take an active part in the capture of St. Vincent, Grenada, and other islands in the West Indies.

Major Robert Brereton, from the 30th Regiment, was second lieutenant-colonel in the 63rd; he had unfortunately been taken prisoner of war in Holland, but joined the regiment at St. Vincent.

Captain John Baylis was promoted to be major in the regiment.

1796. March 17th, Horse Guards. Extract of a letter received by the Right Honourable H. Dundas from Major-General Leigh, commanding His Majesty's troops in the West Indies.

MARTINICO, 21st January, 1796.

"I this day received Brigadier-General Stewart's statement of the attack on his camp at St. Vincent on the 8th instant, and return of killed and wounded and missing in that unfortunate affair. . . . Brigadier-General Knox immediately sent off 260 of the 63rd Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Levison Gower, from Barbadoes to their assistance."

At a meeting held at St. Vincent, 25th February, to make provision for the families of soldiers who may fall by war or sickness in the West Indies, the following regiments subscribed two days' pay from every officer, and one day's pay from every soldier, amounting to £495 6s. 5d.—viz., the 8th, 29th, 31st, 33rd, 44th, 55th, and 63rd Regiments.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier-General Nichols to Lieutenant-General R. Abercrombie, dated Port Royal, Grenada, March 28th, 1796.

"I had the honour of writing to your Excellency on the 24th instant. That day I landed here with detachments of the 8th, 63rd, and a part of the 3rd Regiment and captured Port Royal. Major Baylis of the 63rd was second in command, after Colonel Dawson, of the 3rd Buffs, had been wounded."

(Extract.)

"HEAD QUARTERS, ST. LUCIA,
2nd May, 1796.

"SIR,

"Yesterday the enemy attacked the advanced post of the Grenadiers, who are commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel

MacDonald of the 55th Regiment, but were repulsed with considerable loss, though I am sorry to add that we had several officers and forty or fifty men killed and wounded. Major Napier and Lieutenant Henry Torrens* of the 63rd Regiment (of the battalion of Grenadiers), were wounded, and five men killed.

(Signed) "R. A. ABERCROMBIE, *General*."

Return of killed and wounded in the attack of the Vigie and adjacent posts :

St. Vincent, 10th June, 1796. Major Crosby and volunteer Love, 63rd Regiment.

Return of the killed and wounded of His Majesty's forces in the island of St. Vincent between the 20th July and the 15th October :—63rd Regiment, three men killed, one sergeant and six men wounded.

Extract of a letter dated 18th October, 1796.

"ST. VINCENT.

"SIR,

"I have much pleasure in making known to you, for His Majesty's information, the zeal, activity, and humanity which have actuated the officers and soldiers employed under my command during the whole of the Charib War.

"I have, &c.,

"P. HUNTER, *Major-General*."

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Brereton, who had joined the

* Afterwards General Sir Henry Torrens, Adjutant-General to the King's Army.

regiment in St. Vincent, proceeded with it to Jamaica in November.

Upon the regiment leaving the Windward Islands command, the following complimentary order was issued :—

“The commander of the forces cannot suffer this fine old corps to depart from his command without publicly evincing his approbation of, and bearing testimony to, their undeviating good and gallant conduct, and feels a confidence that a regiment whose discipline, spirit, and fortitude under the toils and exertions they have encountered in this country, and their brilliant services while under the command of Field Marshal His Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of York, in the beginning of this war on the continent of Europe, which have most deservedly acquired them the approbation of the general officers under whose command they have been, will evince the same subordination, discipline, and willingness which has obtained them this high character.”

1797. The regiment had companies stationed in several islands in the West Indies.

1798. In August, the British settlement at Honduras was gallantly and successfully defended by a detachment of the 63rd Regiment and the 6th West India Regiment. They repulsed the enemy, who brought against them 2,600 men, commanded by Arthur O'Neil, a Field Marshal in the armies of Spain.

1799. “Brevet-Colonel Harry Calvert to be Lieutenant-Colonel.” He was Adjutant-General from 9th January. On the 30th April the regiment embarked for England, and landed at Portsmouth in August, when a tall Grenadier, in full marching order, with a goat skin pack and a pair of

mosquito trousers on, was met in High Street by a staff officer, and replied, on being asked who he was, "Please your honour, I am the left wing of the 63rd Regiment, and just landed from Jamaica."* Indeed when the regiment returned from the West Indies and marched to Barham Downs, where it encamped, it was a perfect skeleton, counting only 150 rank and file.

The following regimental order was issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Brereton immediately after the corps' arrival at home.

"CAMP, BARHAM DOWNS,
"13th August, 1799.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Brereton having been charged by Lord Balcarras to return his best thanks to every part of the 63rd Regiment that were at Jamaica, for the exemplary conduct of both officers and men while under his lordship's command in that island, he feels the greatest pleasure in communicating the same at a period when the services of the regiment will again be called forth."

While the regiment was stationed at Barham Downs it received large drafts from many militia corps, thereby completing the strength to 900 rank and file, and being immediately rendered efficient for further service, it embarked with the expedition to Holland, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in August, 1799, and was engaged at the landing of the "Helder," and on the 10th September in the action of Zuyp, and on the 19th in the attack on Schager-Burg, and in all the affairs

* Regimental Record.

which took place. On the approach of the regiment to Egmont-op-Zee on the 2nd October, it became warmly engaged with the "enemy, who was defeated. He was routed and pursued in a charge which was gallantly led by Major H. McLeroth, 63rd, who had a horse killed under him," and who was afterwards thanked for his gallant conduct in the field by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief.*

The action of the 2nd October was maintained with great obstinacy on both sides; our losses were very great, but the enemy was defeated with much slaughter. The regiment displayed great gallantry and steadiness in this severe battle, and, indeed, throughout the campaign it was fearless of danger, and increased its fame for intrepidity.

"HEAD QUARTERS, ZUYPER ZLUYS,

"4th October, 1799.

"SIR,

"The attack was commenced on the whole of the enemy's line on the morning of the 2nd October, 1799, and I have now the happiness to inform you that, after a severe and obstinate action, which lasted from six in the morning until the same hour at night, the distinguished valour of His Majesty's and the Russian troops prevailed throughout, and the enemy being entirely defeated, retired in the night from the positions which he occupied on the Lange Dyke, the Koe Dyke, at Bergen, and upon the extensive range of sand hills between the latter place and Egmont-op-Zee. The points where the well-fought battle was principally contested,

* Regimental Record.

were from the sea shore in front of Egmont extending along the sandy desert or hills to the heights above Bergen, and it was sustained by the British columns under the command of those highly-distinguished officers General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and Lieutenant-General Dundas, whose exertions, as well as the gallantry of the brave troops they led, cannot have been surpassed by any former instance of British valour. The enemy's force consisted of between 25,000 and 30,000 men.

"The town of Alkmaar, which is the seat of the States of North Holland, has opened its gates to our troops. . . .

"I am, sir, yours, &c.,

"FREDERICK.

"The Right Honourable HENRY DUNDAS," &c.

Extract from a despatch, dated 6th October, 1799.

"HEAD QUARTERS, ALKMAAR.

"SIR,

"The loss sustained by the enemy must have exceeded 4,000 men; seven pieces of cannon and a great proportion of tumbrils were taken, and a few hundred prisoners. Under Divine Providence this signal victory obtained over the enemy is to be attributed to the animating and persevering exertions which have at all times been the characteristics of the British troops, and which on no occasion were ever more eminently displayed.

"I am, &c.,

"FREDERICK,

"To the Right Honourable HENRY DUNDAS,"

"I enclose the return of the loss of the British in the battle of Bergen, fought on the 2nd October, 1799. . . . 63rd Regiment of Foot, 1 man killed, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 33 men wounded, and 2 men missing; Captain Donald M'Niver, Lieutenant Phillip Le Geyte, and Ensign Benjamin Hall, wounded.

"ALEXANDER HOPE,

"Assistant Adjutant-General."

(General Order.)

"HEAD QUARTERS, ALKMAAR,

"5th October, 1799.

"His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief desires to express to the Army his warmest thanks for the steady and persevering gallantry of their conduct in the general action of the 2nd instant, to which alone is to be ascribed the complete victory gained over the enemy under circumstances of the greatest difficulties."

Extract from despatch, dated Head Quarters, Alkmaar,
7th October, 1799.

"SIR,

"The action became general along the line from Linomen to the sea, and was maintained with great obstinacy on both sides until night, when the enemy retired, leaving us masters of the field of battle. The conflict, however, has, I am concerned to state, been as severe, and has been attended with as serious a loss, in proportion to the number engaged, as any of those which have been fought by the brave troops composing this army since their arrival in Holland. The

gallantry they displayed, and the perseverance with which they supported the fatigue of this day, rival their former exertions. . . . The loss of the enemy upon this occasion has been very great, and in addition to their killed and wounded, 500 prisoners fell into our hands.

“I am, &c.,

“FREDERICK.

“The Right Honourable HENRY DUNDAS,” &c.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of His Majesty's forces, under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the action of the 6th October, 1799.

(Extract)

“63rd Regiment of Foot: 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, and 8 men killed; 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 140 men wounded, and 45 men missing.

“Captain, Lieutenant Sir John Wardlaw, Baronet, Lieutenants Thomas Baylis Bennet, Goodwin Purcell, Charles Sankey, and James McIntosh, wounded.

“ALEXANDER HOPE,

“*Assistant Adjutant-General.*”

Lieutenant James McIntosh died of his wounds the day after the battle, and Lieutenant Thomas Baylis Bennet on the 11th October, 1799.

The regiment now returned to England, and was stationed at Ramsgate, and subsequently at Shorncliffe Camp. While here it was completed to its full strength by volunteers from the English and Irish Militia regiments, and by men from the recruiting parties,

1800. In May, the regiment embarked at Deal, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. Brereton for Cork, from whence it marched to Fermoy, and on the 22nd of June was inspected by Major-General Myers, who expressed his high approbation of its appearance and perfect discipline, and on the 25th it embarked on board ship at Cork, in light marching order, and sailed immediately on a secret expedition under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, Bart.

Despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, Bart.,
dated on board His Majesty's ship "Renown," at sea,
27th August, 1800 :—

"SIR,

"I have the honour to inform you that the fleet, on board of which the troops under my command were embarked, arrived before the Harbour of Ferrol on the 25th instant.

"I determined immediately to make a landing, with a view, if practicable, to attempt the town of Ferrol, being certain, if I found either the strength of the place or the force of the enemy too great to justify an attack, that in the landing there was no considerable risk.

"The disembarkation was effected, without opposition, in a small bay near Cape Prior; the reserve, followed by the other troops as they landed, immediately ascended the range of hills adjoining the bay; just as they had gained the summit the Rifle Corps fell in with a party of the enemy, which they drove back. I have to regret that Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, who commanded this corps, was wounded on the occasion. At daybreak the following

morning a considerable body of the enemy was driven back by Major-General the Earl of Cavan's brigade, supported by some other troops, so that we remained in complete possession of the heights which overlook the town and harbour of Ferrol; but from the nature of the ground, which is steep and rocky, unfortunately this service could not be performed without loss: the 1st battalion of the 52nd regiment had the principal share in this action. The enemy lost about one hundred men killed and wounded, and thirty or forty prisoners.

"I had now an opportunity of observing minutely the situation of the place, and of forming, from the reports of prisoners, an idea of the strength of the enemy; when, comparing the difficulties which presented themselves, and the risk attendant on failure on one hand, with the prospect of success and the advantages to be derived from it on the other, I came to the determination of re-embarking the troops, in order to proceed without delay on my further destination. The embarkation was effected the same evening in perfect order, and without loss of any kind.

"The spirit and alacrity shown by the troops merit every commendation; and if circumstances had admitted of their being led against the enemy, I should have had every reason to expect success.

"I am under the greatest obligation to the Admirals, Sir John Borlase Warren and the officers of the *Levy*, for the judicious arrangements made for the landing and re-embarkation of the troops, and the anxiety and watch they were put in extension. The immediate division of this service was entrusted to Sir Robert Wilson, who performed

it in a manner highly creditable to himself and advantageous to the service.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.,

“ JAMES PULTENEY.”

Return of killed and wounded of the troops landed at Ellaya de Dominos, August 25th, 1800, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, Bart., off Ferrol, August 27th, 1800 :—

“ Royals, 2nd battalion—1 rank and file killed, 1 rank and file wounded ; 23rd regiment—3 rank and file wounded ; 27th regiment, 2nd battalion—2 rank and file wounded ; 34th regiment, 2nd battalion—1 rank and file wounded ; 52nd regiment, 1st battalion—9 rank and file killed, 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, and 37 rank and file, wounded ; 52nd regiment, 2nd battalion—2 rank and file killed, 3 rank and file wounded ; 63rd regiment—4 rank and file killed, 2 rank and file wounded ; Rifle Corps—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 8 rank and file wounded ; 79th regiment—2 sergeants, 2 rank and file, wounded. Total—16 rank and file killed, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 59 rank and file, wounded.

“ Names of officers died of their wounds, and wounded :—

“ Captain Torrens, of the 1st battalion 52nd regiment, died of his wounds ; Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, of the 67th regiment, Captain Hamilton, of the 27th regiment, Captain Trevers, of the 79th regiment, Lieutenant Edmonton,

of the 2nd battalion Royals attached to the Rifle Corps, wounded.

“J. PULTENEY, *Lieutenant-General*.”

“L. Z. VASSALL, *Deputy Adjutant-General*.”

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Le Geyte, who was present and engaged, states in the record of his services, that “the 52nd and the 63rd regiments were the two corps most engaged at Ferrol.” Similarly Lieutenant-Colonel Barrett, who was in command of the regiment, mentions its participation in the action, “when the enemy was driven from the heights, before the town of Ferrol.”

“Major David Boswell, from the 64th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel from the 14th August.”

When the regiment was on picket one night in front of Ferrol, Sergeant-Major Nugent lost his way in the dark, and found himself alongside two Spanish sentries, whom he immediately disarmed, and brought in as prisoners to the colonel of the regiment. In consequence of this gallant conduct he was soon after promoted to the rank of quartermaster, and died on the retired full-pay.*

1801. In November the regiment arrived at Gibraltar, where it remained doing duty.

1802. The regiment left Gibraltar for Malta. While it was stationed there, 340 limited-service men were sent from it to England. Lieutenant-colonel David Boswell joined the regiment and took command.

1803. The regiment embarked on the 4th May for Ireland.

* Regimental Record.

anchored in Gibraltar Bay on the 14th June, and arrived in Ireland in October and December.

1804. The 1st battalion was stationed in Belfast, and the 2nd battalion, which had been raised this year, was stationed in Bury St. Edmund's.

1805. Major Thomas Bligh St. George, from the 90th foot, was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and joined the 2nd battalion at Bury St. Edmunds. The 1st battalion was encamped on the Curragh of Kildare (with a large force assembled for exercise under Lord Cathcart), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel David Boswell; when the camp was broken up he removed his regiment to Waterford, where it took up winter quarters.

1806. Limited short service was now first introduced in the army on May the 30th; it consisted of three periods of time of seven years each. The regiment was stationed partly at Clonmel and Wexford, as well as Waterford.

1807. The regiment having been reinforced by about 400 men from the militia, embarked at the Cove of Cork on the 29th November, under General Lord Beresford, and joined the expedition against Madeira. The island surrendered without resistance. The 3rd and 11th regiments of foot were left there; but the 63rd was sent on, for active service, to Barbadoes, where it landed in the year following.

1808. In December the regiment sailed with an expedition against the Island of Martinique, under the command of Sir George Beckwith. On the 28th December Lieutenant-colonel Donald Campbell, from the staff in Canada, was appointed lieutenant-colonel, *vice* St. George.

1809. In January Martinique capitulated, and the regi-

ment continued in garrison there under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel S. Fairtlough, at St. Pierre, until the island was restored to Louis XVIII. in 1815. "Major Cosmo Gordon, from 94th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Boswell."

On the 27th August Colonel the Earl Balcarres was appointed colonel of the regiment. Articles of Capitulation entered into between Major O'Rourke, 63rd Regiment, on the part of His Britannic Majesty, and Monsieur d'Espres, Commandant of the town of St. Pierre, Martinique, on the part of the French Government, for the surrender of the Town of St. Pierre and its dependencies.

"HEIGHTS OF ST. MARK,

"8th February, 1809.

"Art. I. The troops of the line to surrender themselves prisoners of war, and the Militia or National Guard to lay down their arms and return to their domestic occupations.

"Art. II. The fortifications and public buildings of every description to be surrendered in the state in which they now are.

"Art. III. All public property on shore, and all ships and vessels and property of whatsoever nature afloat to be likewise surrendered.

"(Signed) D'ESPRES, *Commandant*,

"*La Garde Nationale*.

"E. O'ROURKE, *Major*,

"*Attached to 63rd Regiment.*"

" ST. PIERRE,

" 8th February, 1809.

" SIR,

" In obedience to the orders I had the honour to receive from you, I proceeded with the detachment of the 63rd Regiment, commanded by Major O'Rourke, of the 63rd Regiment, on board His Majesty's sloops " Pelorus " and " Cherub " off Corbet, where the troops were disembarked and marched without delay towards St. Pierre.

" The place surrendered. . . . I cannot conclude without acquainting you with the very zealous and active exertions of Major O'Rourke, and the steady and orderly conduct of the detachment of the 63rd Regiment.

" I have, &c.,

" G. BARNES,

" *Lieutenant-Colonel 46th Foot.*

" His Excellency Major-General MAITLAND, &c."

The rapid movements of the regiment and parts of the regiment are very remarkable, and reflect great credit on the officers and men of the corps at that time.

The light company embarked at five minutes' notice on board the " Pompeii," and assisted in the capture of the " Le D'Hautpoult," a fine new ship of 74 guns of the largest class, commanded by Captain Armand Le Duc, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, with a crew of 680 men, between 80 and 90 of whom were killed and wounded, including several officers.

Extract from list of killed and wounded of His Majesty's ship "Pompeii" in the action with the French national ship "D'Hautpoult," on the morning of the 17th April, 1809.

"63rd Regiment—three men wounded.

"(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE."

"To be Major, Captain Robert Johns, 25th May, 1809."

Extract. Despatch from the Earl of Chatham to Viscount Castlereagh.

"HEAD QUARTERS, MIDDLEBURGH,

"August 16th, 1809.

"MY LORD,

"I have the honour of acquainting your lordship that the batteries before Flushing being completed, fire was opened from 52 pieces of heavy ordnance on the 13th inst. . . . Return of the killed and wounded from the 8th to the 15th on the morning of the surrender of Flushing.—63rd Regiment, 2nd battalion, two rank and file wounded.

"(Signed) ROBERT LONG, *Colonel*.

"*Adjutant-General*."

Lord Liverpool received a despatch from General Don in which he states that the army under his command evacuated Walcheren, December 23rd, 1809. He says :—

"I cannot conclude this report without acquainting your lordship that I found the army in an excellent state of discipline, and that the conduct of the troops has in every respect merited my warmest approbation."

On the close of this disastrous campaign, the 2nd battalion

immediately volunteered to serve with the British Army in the Peninsula, but owing to the great losses sustained by the 1st battalion in the West Indies, the services of all the disposable men were required in its ranks.

Lieutenant-General Beckwith conducted the operations against Martinique at the head of 10,000 men. This valuable island surrendered in 24 days in January.

1810. Lieutenant-General Beckwith, with 7,000 men, formed into five brigades, attacked the island of Guadaloupe, in January, and in eight days compelled the enemy to capitulate. St. Martin's and St. Eustatius fell with little opposition, and by these the enemy was deprived of all his West India possessions in 21 days from the time of the troops taking the field. After the capture of these islands the regiment returned to Martinique.

Extract from a despatch of Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, K.B., dated Guadaloupe, 9th February, 1810.

"I sailed from Martinique on the 22nd January, 1810. . . . The 4th Brigade was commanded by Brigadier-General Skinner, and composed of the 13th, 63rd, and 4th West India Regiments. It was sent to Grande Rivière."

General order by Sir G. Beckwith, K.B. :—

"HEAD QUARTERS, BEAUVALLON, GUADALOUPE,
"February 6th, 1810.

"The commander of the forces returns his public thanks to the officers of all ranks for their meritorious exertions, and to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers for the cheerfulness with which they have undergone the fatigues of a march, difficult in its nature, through the strongest country

in the world, and the spirit they have manifested upon all occasions to close with the enemy."

"Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Lee, 135th Foot (Hunt's), to be Major, *vice* Johns, exchanged 24th May."

Return of killed and wounded—4 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, and 45 men killed; 1 general, 1 major, 9 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 staff, 18 sergeants, 3 drummers, and 213 men wounded, and 7 men missing. This is the total number; the names of the officers who were killed and wounded do not appear.

"Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Rattray, from the Royals, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 27th September."

1811. "Major John Lord Burghersh, from the 7th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th December."

1812. The head quarters were still at Martinique, but detachments were furnished from thence to Negro Point, Pigeon Island, Fort Edward, Marin, and Fort Duvernette.

1813. The facings of the uniform were again changed, the colour to be a "deep green, lace silver."

The rank of colour-sergeant was now first introduced, and made a part of the institution of the British Army, by General Sir Harry Calvert, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.H., Adjutant-General of the Army, late Lieutenant-Colonel 63rd Regiment.

1814. The 2nd battalion was quartered at Ipswich.

(General Order.)

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

"26th November.

. . . "The 2nd battalion of the 63rd Regiment to be disbanded. All men fit for service to join the 1st battalion.

Officers in italics to be placed on half pay on arrival from foreign service."

The following was the establishment of the regiment after the reduction of the 2nd battalion: eleven companies, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 11 captains, 24 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 paymaster, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, 66 sergeants, 21 drummers, 60 corporals, and 1,140 privates, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel David Rattray; the majors were Robert Macleroth and John Stafford.

1815. After the restoration of the Island of Martinique, the regiment was quartered in St. Vincent and Granada, where it remained until the recommencement of hostilities in June, in consequence of Buonaparte's escape from the Island of Elba, when the regiment was again assembled at Barbadoes to form a part of the expedition being fitted out, under the orders of Sir James Leith, against Guadaloupe, which sailed in August, and effected a landing at Bailiffe. The light company, under Captain Lynch, was immediately advanced, and found themselves very soon opposed to a force of nearly 300 men, against whom they maintained their position.

Extract from a despatch of Sir James Leith.

"August, 1815.

"The enemy having been driven by the vessels covering the landing of the troops, collected on the heights and attacked the light company of the 63rd Regiment who were advanced; they gallantly maintained their ground against

upwards of 300 of the enemy, who came down to attack them. Captain Lynch and Lieutenant Wigley were wounded on that occasion."

"Return of killed and wounded in an attack on the Island of Guadaloupe on the 8th, 9th, and 10th August, 1815:—63rd Regiment—3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, and 19 rank and file wounded. Captain John Blake Lynch wounded severely, and Lieutenant George James Wigley slightly.

"(Signed) J. H. BERKELY, D.A.G."

Capitulation between His Excellency Sir James Leith, G.C.B., &c., and the Count de Linois and Baron Boyer de Peyrelean.

(Extract.)

"GUADALOUPE,

"10th August, 1815.

"All the eagles, tricoloured flags, the public treasures, archives, plans, everything which appertains to administration, civil and military, the magazines of every description, arms of all kinds shall be immediately given up, as well as all other public property.

"(Signed) JAMES LEITH.

"Accepted the above

"LE COMTE DE LINOIS.

"BARON DE PEYRELEAN."

The Island of Guadaloupe was again restored to the French Government of Louis XVIII., and vacated by the British troops.

The distinguished services of the regiment against the French in capturing so repeatedly their islands in the West Indies creates a belief that on one of these occasions the *fleur-de-lis* must have first come as a badge of honour into the possession of the regiment.

1816. The regiment garrisoned the islands of St. Christopher, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Martin's, and Nevis. At this period, and until its return to England, the regiment furnished a considerable number of men to do duty as marines on board "The Engineer," "The Duke of York," and the "Marie," army schooners.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Edward O'Hara, from half pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 19th December."

1817. The officers subscribed one guinea each towards a public monument to Her Royal Highness the late lamented Princess Charlotte of Wales and Saxe Coburg, who died on the 4th November.

1819. On the 6th May, the regiment left Barbadoes for England, after eleven years of very active service in the West Indies, leaving behind only three sick. It embarked in the ships "Loyal Britain," "London," "Borodino," and "Janus," and arrived at Portsmouth in June. It consisted then of 21 officers, 38 sergeants, 21 drummers, and 593 rank and file. Very shortly after the arrival of the regiment in England, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to testify his approbation of their conduct by the following order :—

“HORSE GUARDS,

“19th October, 1819.

“SIR,

“I have the honour to acquaint you, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to approve of the 63rd Regiment being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may heretofore have been granted to the regiment, the words—

‘MARTINIQUE,’

‘GUADALOUPE,’

in commemoration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the regiment in the descent upon the Island of Martinique in the month of February, 1809, and in the attack upon the Island of Guadaloupe in the month of February, 1810.

“I have the honour, &c.,

“JOHN MACDONALD, D.A.G.,

“*Officer Commanding 63rd Regiment.*”

The regiment was for short periods at Gosport, Winchester, and Plymouth Docks, and arrived at Liverpool in December.

1820. The regiment on the 20th January left for Ireland finding garrisons for Mullingar, Athlone and Castlebar, Enniskillen, Birr, Dublin, and other towns in Ireland.

GEORGE IV.

1822. "Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Burke, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from 2nd May, *vice* O'Hara."

1825. The regiment, in January, marched from Naas to Newry. General the Earl of Balcarres, who had been the colonel of the regiment for thirty-six years, died, and was succeeded on the 7th April by Lieutenant-General William Dyott. Captain Arbuthnot was promoted to be major, *vice* Leake.

Medals were directed to be distributed to officers who had been present at the capture of the Island of Martinique to commemorate that brilliant achievement. One was forwarded to Major J. W. Fairtlough, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel S. Fairtlough, with the following letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Commander-in-Chief.

"HORSE GUARDS,

"20th July, 1825.

"SIR,

"The King has been pleased to command that the officers present at the capture of the Island of Martinique, in the year 1809, should be permitted to wear a medal commemorative of that brilliant occasion, I have to transmit to you the medal which would have been conferred on the late Lieutenant-Colonel Fairtlough, of the 63rd Regiment, and which His Majesty has been pleased to direct should be

deposited with his family as a token of the respect which His Majesty bears to the memory of that officer.

“ I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

“ FREDERICK,

“ *Commander-in-Chief.*

“ To MAJOR FAIRTLOUGH,


“ *63rd Regiment.*”

1826. The regiment left Ireland and arrived at Windsor in May and June, where it was stationed. Major Thomas Fairtlough died on the 13th November, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, where there is a monument erected by the officers of the regiment as a token of the esteem they bore their brother officer.

The recruits were at this time principally drawn from Nottingham, Lichfield, Swaffham, Kettering, Mullingar, Cootehill, and Castlebar.

In December the regiment embarked on board His Majesty's ship “Melville,” of 74 guns, commanded by Captain Hill, and on the 21st sailed with two other ships of 74 guns—viz., “The Gloucester” and “Warspite,” with the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, and the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Guards on board, under Captain Horton, of the “Gloucester”; but from the severity of the weather the “Melville” lost sight of the other ships, and arrived in the Tagus, off Lisbon, on the 29th, with Sir Edward Blakeney and Sir Thomas Arbuthnot on board.

1827. The regiment disembarked on the 1st January and took up its quarters in the Convent de Graza. While stationed there under the command of General Sir William



Clinton, K.C.B., the brigades were formed, the second being composed of the 11th, 43rd, and 63rd Regiments, under the command of Major-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B. The under-named officers disembarked in Portugal under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Burke, Major Snape, Captains Douglas, Hill, Baylee, Durport, and the Honourable G. A. Spencer; Lieutenants Vicary, Aubin, Ward, Gibbons, Carew, A. Pedder; Ensign A. C. Pole, Paymaster H. P. Foster, Ensign and Adjutant H. McFadden, Quartermaster J. Dukes, Surgeon William Bohan, Assistant-Surgeon J. T. Russell; the following officers joined the regiment in Portugal—Lieutenants Browne and Barrow; Ensigns Lane, Armstrong, and Grove; Captain Paterson and some men joined at a later period. The regiment was in Lisbon in January, Alemquer in February, Thomar in April, Santarem in July, and Belem in September, where it remained until it embarked for England. Captain Hill was left sick at Santarem, where he died on the 31st of July. Several deaths occurred in the Regiment at Thomar.

“John Thorp to be ensign 27th September.”

1828. In April the regiment left for England, and landed at Deal, from the “Melville,” on the 14th, and on the 17th marched to Dover, where the four dépôt companies were stationed under the command of Major J. W. Fairtlough, who joined the regiment; two companies were ordered to garrison the castle, and the remaining eight companies were quartered on the heights, under the command of Major Sholto Douglas. In May four companies, under the command of Major J. W. Fairtlough, marched to Sheerness,

there to be stationed. About the end of May head-quarters marched to Chatham, where the 1st division had arrived the day previous. In a letter from Lord Hill, General Commanding-in-Chief, the regiment was ordered to proceed to New South Wales, by detachments, as guards on board convict ships.

1829. Captain J. Durport died on the 27th February; he had been adjutant of the regiment, and was a most excellent officer. His remains were interred in the churchyard near to the Chatham Barracks, attended by every officer in the garrison. Head-quarters embarked at Deptford, and sailed from Portsmouth on the 14th October, in the ship "Catherine Stewart Forbes," with 200 convicts on board; the remainder of the regiment proceeded by detachments as guards in other ships conveying convicts.

"Lieutenant-colonel Holman Custance, unattached, to be lieutenant-colonel *vice* Burke, 5th February"; and "Major Joseph Logan, from the Rifle Brigade, to be lieutenant-colonel, 17th December."

1830. The following order was issued from the Horse Guards, 18th June, 1830:—

"His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 63rd regiment wearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the regiment, the words 'Egmont-op-Zee,' in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the regiment at Egmont-op-Zee on the 2nd October, 1799."

The head-quarters of the regiment arrived at Sydney on the 18th February. After landing the convicts they sailed for "Van Dieman's Land," where the remainder of the regiment was, at Hobart Town, and landed on the 22nd March.

The following were the officers who proceeded with the regiment to New South Wales:—Major J. W. Fairtlough in command, Major Sholto Douglas; Captains P. Baylee, J. Paterson, W. Hughes, J. Briggs, D. Wentworth, J. C. Dumus, M. Vicary, J. Mahon; Lieutenants R. Fry, J. Gibbons, C. Dexter, F. Aubin, H. W. Barrow, W. M. Carew, R. Lane, T. Grove, A. Erskine, H. Croly; Ensigns A. C. Pole, W. J. N. Champ, D. M. C. Stockeman, W. T. Darling, T. P. Jones; Paymaster H. P. Forster; Adjutant T. Montgomery; Surgeon W. Bohan; Assistant-Surgeon J. T. Russell; Quartermaster R. Cust.

Captain William Hughes died on the 5th June; his remains were interred in the burial ground at Hobart Town, with funeral honours.

The following was the distribution of the regiment after its arrival in New South Wales, 25th March, 1830:—

STATIONS.		Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.
Head-quarters	...	2	4	5	4	4	19	16	12	267
Macquarie Harbour	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	61
Swan River	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	51
Regimental Depôt	...	...	1	1	1	...	6	4	1	35

STATIONS.				Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.
Bothwell	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	7
Mrs. Paterson	1	...	2
Mrs. Thompson	3
Abyssinia	3
Ouse	3
McGuire's Marsh	3
Mead's Bottom	3
Mrs. Burnes	2
Mrs. Torlesse	3
Hamilton Town	4
Captain Clarke	2
Total	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	35
New Norfolk	3
Deep Gully	1	...	...	1	1	...	15
Macquarie Bluff	3
Parson's Plain	3
Native Corners	1	...	2
Total	1	...	...	1	2	...	26
Pitt Water	1	...	...	1	...	...	6
Prosser's Plain	4
Carlton	3
East Bay	2
McKay's Hut	2
Glover's Run	2
Richmond	1	...	4
Launceston	1	...	...	...	1
Sydney	1	2	...	20
Total	1	...	1	2	3	...	44

STATIONS.			Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.
Ross Bridge	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	14
St. Paul's Plains	1	...	...	1	1	...	5
Oatlands	1	...	...	1	1	...	24
Black River	3
Mr. Harrison's	2
Mr. Scott's	2
Auburn...	1	...	4
Mrs. Clarke's	2
Mrs. Sutherland's	2
Lake River	2
Mr. Pitcairn's	3
Mr. Bateman's	3
Mr. Hepburn's	3
Mr. Legge's	3
St. Peter's Pass	2
Cross March	2
Total	1	2	...	...	3	3	...	76
Oyster Bay	1	...	...	1	1	...	20
Maria Island	1	1	...	15
Swan Park	5
Total	1	...	...	2	2	...	40

WILLIAM IV.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Logan joined from England in November, and assumed command. His Excellency Colonel Sir George Arthur inspected the regiment for the first time.

“TOWN ADJUTANT’S OFFICE, HOBART TOWN,
“19TH DECEMBER, 1830.

“Garrison Order.

“The colonel commanding has very great satisfaction in announcing his warm approbation of the soldierlike appearance of the 63rd Regiment at the half-yearly inspection on the 14th instant. The movements were performed with great accuracy and celerity, and the firing particularly was animated and well kept up. Nothing could exceed the healthy appearance of the men and cleanliness of the barracks, and the aspect of the regiment in the field strongly marks that the internal economy of the corps must be good, since it has entirely maintained its good order and discipline, notwithstanding the arduous military duties of the colony which so long prevailed, and prevented a general assembly of the companies at head-quarters.

“ (Signed) R. LANE,
“ *Lieutenant and Town Adjutant.*”

1831. Captain Thomas Paterson died on the 16th January, and his remains were interred in the Hobart Town burial ground, followed to the grave by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by all the Government officers both civil and military. A stone was erected by his brother officers to his memory over his grave.

1832. Gold lace was ordered to be worn on the uniform instead of silver lace.

1833. Ships were taken up in December to carry the regiment to Madras. Previous to the embarkation His Excellency made his last inspection of the regiment, and issued the following order:—

“GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TOWN ADJUTANT’S OFFICE,

“23RD DECEMBER, 1833.

“Garrison Order.

“The colonel commanding having completed his half-yearly inspection of the 63rd Regiment, has great pleasure in expressing his entire approbation of the state in which he found it, both in quarters and in the field. This fine corps, in the highest order, well-disciplined, and most effective, embarks to-day for Madras, and the colonel commanding, in taking leave, cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the unwearied zeal and discretion always manifested by the officer in command, to the able and cordial support and assistance rendered to him on all occasions by a well qualified and most respectable body of officers, to which His Excellency attributes that high spirit and moral character in the non-commissioned officers and soldiers

which distinguish these troops, and which constitute the true strength of a British regiment, reflecting back upon the Crown the lustre originally derived from it.

"The colonel commanding avails himself of this opportunity of expressing also the obligation he feels for the support he has invariably received from Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Logan in the discharge of the very onerous duties which have devolved upon him, since his arrival, as a member of the Executive Council, and of other multifarious services unconnected with military detail, in which he has ever exercised an earnest desire to support the local government, and to promote the best interest of the community.

"By command,

"(Signed)

A. McKAY,

"Town Adjutant."

The head-quarters of the regiment embarked on board the "Lord Lyndoch" troopship, on the 23rd December, and the second division on board the "Isabella" troopship, under the command of Major James Briggs, and sailed on the 28th instant.

Major J. W. Fairtlough was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and Captain James Briggs to be major from the 17th September, 1833, on the East India establishment.

The third division of the regiment embarked on board the "Aurora" troopship on the 1st January, 1834, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Fairtlough. The "Isabella" arrived at Madras at the latter end of February, the "Lord Lyndoch" on the 4th March, and the "Aurora" on the 7th March. P. Lindesay to be ensign February 21.

Previous to the departure of the regiment from Van Dieman's Land a handsome silver salver was presented to it by the inhabitants of the country.

Captain F. C. Irwin, B.M., was left behind as Commandant of Western Australia.

The dépôt company was stationed at Chatham joining the (now almost forgotten) "Pongo Battalion," which was composed of the dépôts of all the regiments belonging to the Crown, serving in the possessions of the East India Company. Nine companies were in India. The establishment was as follows:—1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 10 captains, 22 lieutenants, 18 ensigns, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 2 assistant-surgeons, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 hospital sergeant, 1 paymaster-sergeant, 1 armourer sergeant, 1 drum-major, 1 schoolmaster sergeant, 38 sergeants, 40 corporals, 13 drummers, and 700 privates. The following officers landed with the regiment in the East Indies:—Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Logan, P.W., in command; Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Fairtlough; Majors P. Baylee and J. Briggs; Captains W. Pedder, J. Mahon, J. Gibbons, R. Lane, A. C. Pole; Lieutenants C. Dexter, J. S. Adamson, H. Croly, H. T. Swyny; J. T. Russell, Adjutant; Ensign, A. F. Codd; Paymaster H. P. Forster; Assistant Surgeon J. P. Jones; Quartermaster R. Cust. The regiment, on arrival, garrisoned Fort St. George.

On the 8th March Lieutenant-Colonel Logan was appointed by the Right Honourable the Governor to the command of the troops in Fort St. George, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fairtlough assumed command of the regiment from that date.

On the 26th May the company from Swan River, New South Wales, under the command of Captain A. Erskine (consisting of 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 52 rank and file, with Lieutenants W. M. Carew and D. H. McLeod, and Assistant-Surgeon Wm. Milligan, M.D.), arrived in Madras roads, landed and joined the regiment. Before this company left New South Wales a complimentary address was presented to Captain Erskine by the principal inhabitants of Swan River, for the conduct of the detachment during their arduous services at that settlement, and but for whose assistance the colonists would have been much exposed to attacks from the natives.

Promotion in 1834 was slow, and Captain J. Mahon, who at that time commanded the Light company, was wont to express this slow progress, after the manner of the flint-lock drill of "Old Brown Bess," thus: "Open pan, shut pan, for quarter of a century, and only a captain."

Lieutenant Christopher Dexter died of apoplexy in Fort St. George on the 19th May, and was interred in St. Mary's Church, with the usual military honours.

Captain W. Wilson, with 17 rank and file, from Van Dieman's Land, joined head-quarters on the 8th June.

The regiment was inspected on the 3rd July by Brigadier General Doveton, C.B., who expressed himself *satisfied* with the soldierlike appearance of the corps, as well as with the various departments of the regiment.

On the 5th August Ensign Samuel Johnson died at Fort St. George, of inflammation; he was buried at St. Mary's Church, with the usual military honours.

Lieutenant J. H. Fearon and Ensign P. Gordon, with 37 rank and file, joined on the 5th October.

1835. Captain W. Wilson died of apoplexy, in Fort St. George, a few days after he had sent in his papers to sell out, finding his state of health wholly unequal to an Indian climate; he was buried, with the usual military honours, at St. Mary's Church. "G. N. Harrison to be ensign 5th June."

In August the regiment was encamped at Guinday, and formed in brigade with the 13th, 23rd, 29th, and 30th Native Infantry under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Logan, 63rd regiment.

Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, reviewed the corps, and expressed his perfect approbation of the soldierlike appearance of the men. On the 5th October the regiment returned to Fort St. George. Captain R. Fry, Ensigns Vesey, Berdmore, and C. Hopton, with 90 rank and file, joined from the depôt at Chatham.

1836. Ensign J. B. Leatham, 1 sergeant, and 46 rank and file, joined on the 3rd October from the depôt. On the 13th December the regiment encamped at Guinday, when a grand sham fight took place on the 14th and 15th at Marmalong Bridge, and at St. Thomas's Mount. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., was pleased to publish the following general order, 16th December, 1836:—

"The Commander-in-Chief desires that his acknowledgements may be offered to the troops who were engaged in the field exercise on the 14th and 15th instant. . . . The Commander-in-Chief was also pleased to express his

approbation, through Lieutenant-Colonel Logan, to Lieutenant-Colonel Fairtlough and the 63rd regiment for their conduct during the operations, in which they took a prominent part. William James Hutchins to be ensign 2nd December."

The camp was broken up on the 16th, and the regiment returned to Fort St. George.

1837. On the 27th the regiment marched out, and took part in another grand sham fight, on the 28th and 29th March, and returned to Fort St. George on the 30th. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was again pleased to express his approbation of the regiment's general appearance and conduct in the field.

During one of these grand sham fights a very amusing incident occurred. Colonel Logan, of the 63rd, who commanded a brigade, was directed to storm St. Thomas's Mount, on which the Commander-in-Chief had taken his station. Colonel Logan ordered an attack to be made in front, which was a false one, and led the real attack himself with the 63rd regiment, which was entirely successful, taking the Commander-in-Chief in India, and his staff, prisoners of war. For several years afterwards the men made themselves very merry over this incident; they often told the story that the Commander-in-Chief, not at all pleased with the position of himself and staff, called to the Brigadier-General, "Colonel Logan, you have taken us treacherously"; when the old warrior replied, "Ah! general, treachery is the art of war."

VICTORIA I.

Ensign W. J. Hutchins and 86 recruits arrived from the depot on the 8th October.

On the 14th the regiment marched en route to Arnee. Lieutenant W. B. Fairtlough died of apoplexy. Cholera broke out on the march: the drum-major and two privates died on the 15th. The regiment arrived at Arnee on the 22nd and occupied the fort.

"Captain Arthur Canliffe Pole to be Major. 2nd December. Major Briggs, K.H.; Henry Lees to be ensign. 27th December."

1858. The cholera broke out on the 2nd January, and was not checked until thirteen men had fallen victims, some of the finest men in the regiment.

The regiment left Arnee for Poosumallee, the Queen's depot, on the 11th March, and arrived there on the 17th without a single casualty, after a fatiguing march over bad roads and swampy country. It is worthy of remark that though the regiment marched into quarters on St. Patrick's Day, and more than one-half were Irishmen, it was not found necessary to confine more than one man for drunkenness, and that man was an Englishman.

On the 26th April three companies under the command of Lieutenant-General Fairtlough marched to Madras, and embarked on board the ship "Resolution" for Madras.

Tenasserim Provinces. The head-quarters, consisting of six companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Logan, embarked the following day in the ship "Bombay," and landed in Moulmein on the 9th May. It occupied a new cantonment called Tavoyzoo, about two miles from the old cantonment, where Her Majesty's 62nd regiment, the 13th regiment N.I., and a detachment of artillery, were quartered. The 40th N.I. was stationed about a quarter of a mile beyond us. The church of the station was a neat building made of teak wood, very abundant then in the Tenasserim provinces; indeed, the bungalows and barracks were built of it, and roofed with a kind of palm leaf.

Captain John Foulstone was doing duty with the 13th Light Infantry, and Lieutenant G. N. Harrison acting as aide-de-camp to Sir Jasper Nichols, Commander-in-Chief in India.

Lieutenant Cowan Hopton died of a wound caused by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece on the 8th September. The regiment thus lost a promising young officer. He was buried in the station burial ground with military honours, and a monument erected to his memory by his brother officers.

On the 6th November, Ensign W. Kenny, 1 sergeant, and 50 recruits, joined the regiment. Detachments of 1 lieutenant and 34 non-commissioned officers and men were stationed at Tavoy and Mergui during its stay in Burmah.

1839. Lieutenant G. J. Wheatstone died at sea on the 8th January, on his passage out from England. On the

29th Captain Park Percy Neville, P.W., Captain and Paymaster R. Lane, Ensigns W. F. Carter, and H. Lees, with 37 recruits from dépôt, joined, and on the 22nd March Captain A. Edgar and one soldier joined. On the 7th April Captain A. Edgar died of a severe attack of dysentery, after a few days' illness. He was buried in the station burial ground with military honours, where a monument was erected to his memory. On the 6th June, Ensign S. F. C. Annesly and two recruits arrived.

1840. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Logan proceeded to Calcutta on the 2nd July, on medical certificate; on the 26th October he returned restored to health, and was appointed Brigadier-General commanding Tenasserim Provinces. Lieutenant Thorp rejoined from sick leave, with 92 recruits. Sergeant-Major Edward Joyce was promoted to an ensigncy in the 13th Light Infantry on the 4th September, and on the 9th October was appointed quartermaster of the 63rd regiment.

Assistant-Surgeon H. Pelleau joined from England on the 24th November.

1841. Lieutenant F. R. Nash died on the 7th April, at sea, on the voyage from Calcutta to join the regiment. Lieutenant J. Considine and Ensign R. F. Cameron, with 79 recruits from the dépôt, joined on the 8th May.

Ensign R. F. Cameron died on the 14th June, after a short illness, and was buried with military honours, and a monument was erected to his memory in the station burial ground.

Captain John Foulstone joined by exchange from the 13th Light Infantry, 27th July.

Ensign W. G. L. Crowther and 108 recruits joined from the depôt at Chatham, *via* the Queen's depôt at Poona-mallee, a few miles inland from Madras, where all recruits proceed, in the first instance, before they join their corps.

1842. The regiment was relieved by the 84th foot, which came direct from England, and took us rather by surprise, as the reliefs heretofore came from India. On the 1st September the 1st division embarked on board the "Princess Royal" for Madras, under command of Major P. P. Neville, P. W. On the 3rd, the 2nd division embarked on board the "Lord Elphinstone," under the command of Captain W. M. Carew. On the 7th a detachment embarked on board the "Dauntless," and took off the detachments from Tavoy and Mergui, under the command of Captain A. F. Codd.

New colours were presented to the regiment on the 20th September, 1842, by Brigadier-General Joseph Logan, Commanding the Tenasserim Provinces, Burmah.

The regiment was drawn up in line on the parade ground. The grenadiers, under Lieutenant T. Harries, marched to the main guard, the fifes and drums playing "The British Grenadiers," where the new colours were received by Major A. C. Pole and Captain A. G. Sedley, P.W., who marched with them at the head of the grenadiers to the front of the centre of the regiment in line (the drums playing "The Point of War"), where they were laid upon the big drum. The grenadiers then returned to their place in line. Brigadier-General Logan, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta (Daniel Wilson), the Commissioner, the staff, &c. &c., arrived on the parade ground, and were received with a general

salute. Three sides of a square were formed, the grenadiers took post, a sub-division on each side of the drum. The Brigadier-General, the Lord Bishop, and a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, civil and military, then advanced, and stood close to the drum; the two junior lieutenants, Carter and Lees, were called to the front, and the ceremony began.

The Lord Bishop said: "Before I offer up the prayer to Almighty God for the purpose of consecrating and dedicating to His great name the new colours of this regiment, I beg to observe that I appear here only in my proper capacity and character as a minister of the gospel of peace; but being on visitation in this station of my diocese, and having had the honour of being requested by the brigadier-general to officiate in the usual religious service on this occasion, I felt a peculiar pleasure in complying with the solicitation." After an eloquent address, the Bishop went on to say: "It is by the bravery of the noble soldier that the minister of religion can prosecute his holy duties. It is by the bravery of the noble soldier that our families and children can dwell in safety; that our judges and commissioners, our rulers, and magistrates can provide for the security of person and property, and the distribution of equal justice; that the arts and sciences can flourish; that commerce can extend its benefits, and education and religion diffuse their blessings." His lordship then offered up the consecrating prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer the colours were handed by Major Pole and Captain Sedley to the brigadier-general who presented them to the two lieutenants, and in an animated and most military spirit delivered the following eloquent and interesting address to the corps:—

" SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT,

" It is my happy fortune to present you with new colours, emblems which so sacredly bind us to the honourable performance of our duty to our Queen and country, and in doing so I must, in justice to a highly-distinguished old regiment, bring to your recollection a few of the deeds of former days, with a view to impress on the minds of the officers and soldiers whom I have now the pleasure of addressing some of the most interesting events connected with the history of the corps.

" The regiment was raised in 1758 at a most stirring period of the Seven Years' War, and was soon afterwards sent out to Martinique to assist in the attack on that important place. You were one of the first regiments sent to America at the commencement of the war, and served there with distinction during the whole of that memorable contest, and so highly were your zeal and success valued by the Commander-in-Chief, that you were mounted and equipped as light dragoons. You did not disappoint your leader in his expectations, but maintained the character of gallant soldiers to the last. In 1793 you embarked for the Continent, and served in the different campaigns up to the close of 1794, still retaining your high name; and on your return to England in 1795, were immediately embarked for the West Indies, where you were most actively employed during the whole of the Charib and Maroon Wars, eliciting the highest approbation of all the generals under whom you served in that country, more particularly from the Earl of Balcarres, your late colonel, the Governor of Jamaica.

"In 1799 you were sent on the expedition to Holland, and landed at the Helder in the face of the enemy, and at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee your gallantry won for you one of the proud emblems you now wear on your colours, and you were thanked in General Orders for your conduct on that occasion by our much lamented Commander-in-Chief, His Royal Highness the late Duke of York.

"It must also gratify you to learn that your colonel, General Dyott, was present on that occasion, and a witness of your bravery. Soon after your return to England you were sent on an expedition under Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, and landed at Ferrol, in Spain, and in the different affairs which took place during that service, the character of the corps was fully maintained.

"The regiment was subsequently employed in Gibraltar and Malta until the peace of Amiens.

"In 1807 you were sent on an expedition, under Lord Beresford, against Madeira, and after the surrender of that island, proceeded to the West Indies, in which country the regiment continued to serve until 1819, during which period you were at the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe, for which our sovereign was graciously pleased to grant two of the emblems now on your colours for your distinguished gallantry on both those occasions.

"In 1826 the regiment embarked for Portugal with the force under Lieutenant-General Sir William Clinton, and returned to England in 1828.

"The corps shortly afterwards embarked for Van Dieman's Land, where your services were so highly valued by the Governor, Sir George Arthur, that on the embarkation of

the regiment in December, 1833, for the East Indies, he was pleased to issue a highly complimentary order, which is recorded in the history of the corps, and which is most honourable to your military reputation. The regiment landed in Madras in 1834.

“Officers and soldiers, you have the proud satisfaction of knowing that the 63rd Regiment has been usefully and actively employed in most parts of the world, and the honourable distinctions on your colours bear testimony to the high opinion entertained of your services by your sovereign ; and I feel confident that whenever the opportunity is again offered you, your colours will wave as triumphantly as on former occasions, and that the regiment will be as conspicuous in the field as it has ever been when called upon to do its duty.

“Lieutenant-Colonel Fairtlough is the only officer present who has had the gratification of seeing your colours victoriously displayed. The gallant non-commissioned officers and soldiers of those days are no longer with the corps, but most of those now living are enjoying good pensions, granted them by their Sovereign ; and I must take this opportunity of reminding you of the rewards held out to the good and deserving soldiers of the present day by the Royal Warrant of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

“In conclusion, I hope the time is not far distant when we shall be called upon to join our gallant comrades who are covering themselves with glory in all parts of the East ; and in the full confidence that these colours will never be disgraced by insubordination, loss of discipline, or by misconduct in garrison or in the field, I have only to wish you a

continuance of those glorious days, and many opportunities of adding to the laurels you have already honourably reaped. I cannot conclude without expressing, in the name of General Dyott and the 63rd regiment, our most grateful thanks for the honour which has been conferred on us by his lordship, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in having so kindly and impressively consecrated our colours, which solemn and sacred rite, I trust, in every circumstance of difficulty and honourable danger, we shall never lose sight of."

At the conclusion of the address the regiment reformed line, the grenadiers wheeled to the right, and, preceded by the band and colours, marched to the left of the line, up which they proceeded in the usual manner of trooping the colours, halting in the centre. As soon as the grenadiers arrived in their place on the right of the line, the regiment presented arms, and then broke into open column, right in front, and marched past in slow time.

An order was given for each sergeant to receive a pint of wine, and each man and woman a quart of beer, in honour of the occasion, and the regiment was dismissed.

On the 11th October, the 4th division, consisting of the light company and No. 2 company, embarked on board the "Mermaid," under command of Major Pole.

On the 15th the head-quarters, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fairtlough, with the grenadiers, Nos. 6 and 7 companies and the band, embarked on board the "Anne," and were towed down the river by the steamer "Ganges."

Brigadier-General Logan, commanding the Tenasserim Provinces, on the head-quarters of the regiment leaving Moulmein, issued the following order :—

“DIVISION ORDER.

“MOULMEIN,

“14th October, 1842.

“Lieutenant-Colonel Fairtlough and the head-quarters of Her Majesty's 63rd regiment have embarked this morning on board the ship ‘Anne.’ The Brigadier-General cannot permit this gallant and highly distinguished old corps to quit this command without the expression of his approbation of the state in which the regiment embarked, and it much gratifies him to announce his opinion thus publicly of the high and efficient state this corps is in, eminently fit for any active service. It also affords the Brigadier-General much pleasure in noticing the orderly and steady conduct of the men in and out of barracks, which conduct has also attracted the observation of all those qualified to judge of the merits of British soldiers.

“The Brigadier-General now takes a temporary leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Fairtlough, and his old corps, wishing them every happiness, and an early opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the field, feeling assured, as he does, that they will ever do honour to their Queen and country.

“(Signed) J. LOGAN,

“*Brigadier-General.*”

The following interesting letter was written by Mr. Blundell, the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces, to G. A. Bushby, Esquire, officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Political Department, Fort William, and a copy handed to the 63rd regiment :—

“MOULMEIN,

“ 10th October, 1842.

“SIR,

“The head-quarters of Her Majesty's 63rd regiment being about finally to quit this station, I have the honour to request you will bring to the notice of the honourable the President of the Council, that the conduct of the corps during the four years and a half that it has been stationed here has been such as to demand my grateful acknowledgments to Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Fairtlough and his officers; during this long period, though the men have been allowed an unrestricted intercourse with the people, and have enjoyed the full liberty of moving through this large and populous town, I am not aware of any instance in which they have caused any diminution in the kindly feelings entertained by the inhabitants of this country towards orderly and well-behaved European soldiers.

“I have, &c.,

“(Signed) E. A. BLUNDELL,

“ *Commissioner T. P.*”

On the passage down the river, the “Anne” struck on a coral rock near Amherst, where another vessel had been

completely wrecked, about three weeks earlier; after striking, she appeared to bound off the rock, gave several tremendous lurches, and righted herself in deep water, at the same time snapping the hawser by which she was attached to the steamer "Ganges."

Owing to the "Anne's" great strength, she appeared to have sustained no injury of any consequence; the pumps were tried, but she made no water. She was, however, detained three days. The Brigadier-General, Captain Smith, commanding Her Majesty's sloop "Siren," and other naval officers came down personally to inspect the ship. She proceeded to sea on the 19th October, and the next day cholera broke out on board. The "Anne" anchored in the Madras roads on the night of the 27th, but the troops were not allowed to land till the 29th, when the ship was moved five miles to the south of Madras, where they disembarked and encamped on the race course. During the passage across the Bay twelve men and two children died of cholera. The earlier ships encountered during their voyage a tremendous gale of wind. All ships in Madras roads were compelled to put to sea to save themselves from being blown on shore. Nevertheless six out of twelve were wrecked. Most providentially the ships with troops on board all escaped.

In November the head-quarters and right wing of the regiment marched to St. Thomas's Mount, and the left wing to Poonamallee, where they were stationed. Sir Edmund Williams, commanding the division, inspected the regiment, and highly complimented it.

The left wing commenced its march to Bellary on the 8th

December, under the command of Major Park Percy Neville, and arrived there on the 16th January, 1843, with but two casualties. Ensigns W. F. Lowrie, R. P. Ford, J. A. Kennedy, and G. A. Bannatyne, and 96 recruits joined from the depôt on the 29th December, 1842. "Captain P. P. Neville, P. W., to be major, *vice* Baylee." Lieutenant C. C. Domville was appointed aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. "James Fairtlough to be ensign, 8th November."

1843. The right wing marched to Poonamallee on the 9th January; on the 28th Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Fairtlough left for England on two years' leave of absence, taking with him the regrets and good wishes of the whole regiment; and as he passed by the evening parade, on his way to Madras, the regiment saluted him with three hearty cheers. On the 11th March the right wing and head-quarters, under the command of Major Arthur Cunliffe Pole, commenced their march to Bellary; at Poonganoor, on the 26th, the cholera broke out. On the 31st there was every reason to believe that the disease had passed away; but on the 8th April, at Teromany, it broke out again with great violence. On the 12th we arrived at Bellagoopah, where the wife of Captain Carew died of cholera, the body was sent into Bellary to be buried in the graveyard at that station. On the 13th an order was received not to enter Bellary till the disease was checked, but to move the camp a few miles daily. The scene then became fearful, eighteen to twenty men going daily to hospital with cholera, the heat, notwithstanding that tatties were furnished to the tents, became intolerable. On the 17th the regiment encamped at Boodhand. On the 18th an order

was received for the right wing to enter Bellary and go into quarantine in the right wing barracks in the fort. Captain G. B. Pratt and Ensign J. A. Kennedy died on the 19th, of cholera, the former in Bellary, the latter at Boodhand camp; both were buried in Bellary burying ground.

The following regimental order was issued by Major Pole on the 20th April, 1843 :—

“The head-quarters and right wing having arrived at Bellary, the commanding officer has much pleasure in thus publicly expressing his sentiments of the good and soldier-like conduct of the men during one of the most trying marches that perhaps has ever been made by the regiment, and when so many of their poor comrades have been carried off. He has not failed, however, to make known their good conduct to the general commanding; but he sincerely trusts that the dreadful scourge which has hitherto afflicted them, will, under Divine Providence, be shortly removed from them.

“The commanding officer having received the most favourable report from Major Neville of the good and soldierlike conduct of the left wing under his command since they have been detached from head-quarters, takes this opportunity of expressing his approbation of their conduct, and thanks them for having maintained the high character which the corps has always borne.”

The cholera began to abate after the arrival of the regiment at Bellary, and on the 9th May the deaths from this dreadful scourge ceased, after carrying off on the march and in Bellary, in 44 days, 2 officers, 1 lady, 89 non-commissioned officers and men, 7 women, and 3 children, and about 400 camp

followers. Ensign G. Le M. Lane died of fever on the 16th May. On the 19th the regiment was inspected by Major-General Woulfe, commanding the division, who expressed his approbation of the orderly conduct and soldier-like appearance of the men, in a letter to the commanding officer.

On the 6th November the cholera again broke out and attacked the regiment, carrying off 16 men up to the 24th, when it disappeared. Lieutenant C. H. Bell and Ensign Luke Mahon joined from England on the 18th November.

When the left wing was on the march to Bellary, Captain Swyny, of the light company, walked out one day alone, to visit some villages that were seen at some considerable distance from our camp; in passing through one of them he was attacked, and would probably have been robbed and killed, by the inhabitants, but for the opportune appearance of some men belonging to the regiment, who at once assailed them with stones, their only weapons, picked up from the hillside, and thus rescued Captain Swyny from their grip. Several of the aggressors were hurt, and afterwards brought to our camp by their confederates (thirteen in all), they made a very serious complaint, had it been true, against our men, to the officer in command, with the obvious expectation of getting some compensation from the regiment for the men who had been injured. In consequence of the statements made by these men the assembly was sounded, and parade formed, to enable them to point out their assailants; but in the meantime Captain Swyny returned to camp, and at once identified some of them as the very ruffians who had made an attempt to rob and murder him that morning.

He also stated that they certainly had received their wounds from our men, who, unarmed, gallantly attacked them, and saved his life. This statement completely turned the tables on the audacious complainants, who were made prisoners, and searched. All of them were found more or less armed with daggers and knives, secreted in their clothing, which, had we not suddenly seized, they would have used against their captors in an endeavour to escape; they were a fine athletic body of men, averaging nearly six feet in height.

On the next day's march we arrived at a police station, and gave them into custody of the civil authority there, when the police, at once recognised several of them as noted "thugs," for whose apprehension warrants were out for murders lately committed. They were tried, and convicted, those for murder were hanged, and the remainder transported for life.

1844. On the 28th February, Lieutenants M. H. Hughes and P. le P. Bookey joined, with 82 recruits, from the dépôt.

Captain A. F. Codd died at the Nielgherry Hills, of dysentery. He had been nearly twelve years with the regiment, and was much regretted. His death occurred on the 25th March.

Colonel J. Logan died on the 1st September, at Dover, of dysentery. He had commanded the regiment for many years, and was in England on sick leave. He had been forty-five years in the service, had served throughout the Peninsular War, and was engaged at the battle of Waterloo.

Lieutenant James Considine died on the 16th September, at Bellary, of apoplexy.

“Lieutenant John Thorp to be Paymaster, 8th October.

“Sergeant-Major H. White to be Ensign, 20th September.

“Major Arthur Cunliffe Pole to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Logan; and Captain A. G. Sedley to be Major, *vice* Pole, 2nd September.”

1845. Lieutenant Vesey Berdmore died on the 15th April, and Lieutenant R. P. Ford on the 24th, both of cholera, deeply regretted by their brother officers.

On the 1st March cholera again attacked the regiment, and carried off thirty-three men, women, and children, in the space of three weeks.

After a searching inspection on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd November, the following letter was received by Lieutenant-Colonel Pole, from the D. A. Adjutant-General Ceded Districts, 25th November, 1845 :—

“Brigadier-General Anderson desires to repeat the high sense he entertains of the orderly and exemplary conduct of the men in quarters, and the excellent discipline and perfect efficiency to which Her Majesty’s 63rd regiment has attained, facts which reflect great credit on yourself and the officers of the corps, and which the inspecting officer will feel much gratified in bringing to the notice of the most noble the Commander-in-Chief.”

On the 18th December the head-quarters and right wing, including the grenadier and light companies, commenced their march from Bellary to Secunderabad, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pole, where they arrived on the 13th of the following month, without a single casualty.

The left wing followed on the 24th December, under

Lieutenant-Colonel Sedley, and arrived at Secunderabad on the 20th of the next month, having only lost two men on the march.

1846. "Lieutenant Gustavus Nicholls Harrison to be Captain, 3rd April."

Assistant-Surgeon J. H. Gray died of cholera on the 3rd April, and Brevet Major B. Oliver on the 27th; Lieutenant L. Mahon died on the 1st May, and Lieutenant M. H. Hughes died of dysentery on the 31st July.

"Samuel Fairtlough to be Ensign, 25th August."

On the 19th December, Captain Carey died of consumption.

In December, orders were received to prepare to return to England, and the East India Company offered a bounty of thirty rupees to those men of the regiment who wished to extend their service in India.

The volunteering commenced on the 14th and ended on the 16th December, the result being that the regiment lost 321 men, who went to the 25th, 51st, 84th, and 94th Regiments.

"Lieutenant William James Hutchins to be captain, 20th December."

1847. On the 1st February the regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pole, commenced its march for home, and arrived at Poonamallee on the 11th March, a distance of 400 miles, in 39 days, through a country noted for cholera, losing only two men, and both these by dysentery.

On the 5th April three divisions, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pole, marched to Madras, and embarked for England in the following order :—

The commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Pole, 10

officers, 267 men, 11 women, and 16 children, on board the ship "Larkins," which arrived at Gravesend on the 28th August.

The ship "London," with Lieutenant-Colonel Sedley commanding, 7 officers, 210 men, 10 women, and 16 children, arrived in England on the 11th August.

The ship "Wellington," Captain Allan commanding, with 6 officers, 99 men, 3 women, and 3 children, arrived in England on the 29th August.

The ship "Lady Flora," Captain Hutchins commanding, brought home all those who had been left behind in India; they embarked on the 20th April and arrived at home on the 3rd September.

On board the ship "Larkins" Captain W. J. Darling died on the 3rd June, and Sergeant William Goble was washed out of the chains on a stormy day and was drowned. His mother and sister came on board at Gravesend to welcome him home, and to let him know he had just become heir to some landed property. Their grief when they heard of his death was very distressing to all on board.

"Major-General Sir Henry Watson, C.B., to be colonel, *vice* General William Dyott, 7th May."

The regiment was stationed for a short time at Chatham.

"Captain E. S. T. Swyny to be major, *vice* Carew, and Captain C. James to be major, *vice* George Green.

Lieutenant Francis Douglas Grey, from the 53rd Foot, *vice* Cox, exchanged 26th November."

"Edward R. Charles Sheldon to be ensign, 3rd December,"

1848. The strength of the regiment being reduced to the home establishment, Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Sedley, P.W., was placed on half pay.

“John Jeken Cockburn to be ensign 17th March.”

“Richard Dane, M.D., to be surgeon, *vice* J. S. Chapman ; and Robert Lewins, M.D., to be assistant-surgeon.”

On the 8th April the regiment left Chatham for Deptford Dockyard, and on the 10th embarked on board the “Black Eagle,” and landed at the Tower of London under Lieutenant-Colonel Pole, relieving the Coldstream Guards of their duty there ; it also furnished a guard at the Mint, and one for the Mansion House.

The meeting of the Chartist having passed off without any disturbance, the regiment returned to Deptford in the evening. On the 14th it left for Manchester, arriving in Salford Barracks on the 15th April. On the 29th and 30th June it marched to Newcastle-on-Tyne, detaching three companies to Sunderland under Major E. S. T. Swyny, two companies to Carlisle Castle, under Major C. James, and two companies to Tynemouth Castle, under Captain Charles E. Fairtlough.

1849. Her Majesty Queen Victoria notified her intention, on the 1st February, of visiting Newcastle-on-Tyne, and opening the high level bridge over the River Tyne. The regiment on that occasion took possession of the approaches to the bridge, while Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, slowly drove over it. The Grenadier company, with the Queen's colours, formed the guard of honour, with the regimental band in attendance,

The Corporation of Gateshead presented the following letter to the commanding officer :—

“TOWN HALL, GATESHEAD,

“4th October, 1849.

“SIR,

“I have the honour to acquaint you that the Town Council of this borough, at a meeting held to-day, unanimously resolved to tender to you their thanks for the excellent arrangements made by you on the occasion of the passage of Her Most Gracious Majesty through this borough on Friday last, and for the courteous accommodation offered to Mr. Mayor and the Council on the presentation of their address to Her Majesty on that occasion.

“(Signed) WM. KELL, *Town Clerk.*

“TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL POLE,

“*Commanding 63rd Regiment and Troops.*”

The drum-major's staff (a very old one) was repaired, directions being given to preserve the coat of arms on it, which were the royal arms of England quartered with those of France. The staff had been presented to the regiment in the reign of His Majesty King George II., in which reign the regiment was raised during the Seven Years' War.

On the 9th October Major-General Thorn, C.B., K.H., inspected the regiment. He expressed to the men on parade his unqualified gratification at all he had seen ; the cleanliness both on parade and in barracks, the steadiness under arms, and correctness of drill, and the very few defaulters since last inspection,

"Lieutenant Henry Ferguson Barclay, from the 87th Foot, *vice* Delhoste, exchanged 16th February."

"Vere Hunt Bowles to be ensign, 10th April."

1850. Lieutenant G. A. Bannatyne died of inflammation of the brain on the 28th January, at Clifton.

"P. R. S. Marquis of Hastings to be ensign 15th February."

In April, the regiment removed from Newcastle-on-Tyne; the head-quarters going to Preston, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pole; and Major Swyny, with four companies, to Bury; two companies to Burnley, under Major James; and ten men to Blackburn, under a sergeant. In June, head-quarters and three companies were removed to Ashton-under-Lyne, two companies to Burslem, under Major Swyny; two companies to Stockport, under Captain Allan; and one company was sent to augment the detachment at Burnley under Major James.

Lieutenant-General the Earl of Cathcart, K.C.B., inspected the regiment, and expressed himself much pleased with it, and said that he would report the good character he had formed of it to the Commander-in-Chief.

"Major-General Thomas Kenah, C.B., to be colonel, *vice* Sir Henry Watson, removed to the 15th Foot, 25th November."

"Alexander Sheriff Macdonell to be surgeon, *vice* Richard Dane, M.D."

"Lieutenant Thomas Johns, from the 90th Foot, *vice* Pole, 14th June."

1851. In January the regiment proceeded to Ireland. The head-quarters were stationed at Limerick, three companies at Clare Castle, one at Killaloe, and one at Kilrush.

“ Lieutenant William Henry Newenham from the 25th Foot, *vice* Manners, 28th March. Robert Bennett to be ensign 17th October.”

1852. The regiment removed to Dublin on the 6th May. Head-quarters and four companies were stationed at Ship Street Barracks, four at Aldborough House, one at the Pigeon House Fort, and one company and the recruits at Beggar's Bush Barracks.

“ Quartermaster Sergeant Henry Ingram to be quartermaster, *vice* Joyce, retired 16th July.”

The regiment removed to Richmond Barracks, sending Captain P. Lindesay and two companies under his command to Island Bridge Barracks on the 6th August.

“ Lieutenant C. J. Magnay, from the 1st West India Regiment, *vice* Macauley, 30th July.”

1853. “ Major the Honourable R. A. G. Dalzell to be Major from the 81st Foot, *vice* Allan, exchanged 3rd June.”

“ Lieutenant E. R. C. Sheldon to be captain, 12th August.”

On the 29th August the regiment furnished the guard of honour to receive Her Majesty Queen Victoria on Her landing in Ireland from the royal yacht “Victoria and Albert,” at Kingstown, to visit the great exhibition at Dublin. Her Majesty was accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and their two sons, the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred.

The remainder of the regiment, with the 2nd Dragoon Guards, 11th Hussars, 16th Lancers, 17th, 21st, 46th, 90th, and 91st Regiments formed a line through which Her Majesty passed. General the Right Honourable Sir Edward Blakeney, G.C.B., G.C.H., commanded the troops.

Her Majesty reviewed the troops in the park on the 31st August, and was graciously pleased to express her great approbation.

“VICE-REGAL LODGE,
“3rd September, 1853.

“SIR,

“I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to convey to you Her Majesty’s special approbation of the band of the 63rd Regiment last evening at the Regal Lodge.

“I have, &c.,
“ (Signed) HENRY CUST.”

On the 3rd September, on the occasion of Her Majesty leaving Dublin, the regiment furnished two guards of honour, one under Captain T. Harries, at the Westland Row Railway Station, and the other to proceed to Kingstown under Captain C. E. Fairtlough, to await Her Majesty’s arrival there and embarkation on board the royal yacht “Victoria and Albert” for England.

“Archibald Wybergh to be ensign 13th May.”

The regiment removed into Linen Hall Barracks on the 30th September.

“Lieutenant F. D. Grey to be captain, *vice* Sheldon, 4th November.

“Major E. S. T. Swyny to be lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Pole; Captain P. Lindesay to be major, *vice* Swyny; Lieutenant H. F. Barclay to be captain, *vice* Lindesay, 23rd December.”

1854. In March orders were received to hold the regiment in readiness to proceed to Turkey.

This order was countermanded, and the regiment was twice called upon to give volunteers to those corps who were under orders for the East. The men responded freely to the call, and the regiment lost some of its best soldiers.

On the 10th May the regiment paraded on the nine acres in Phoenix Park, Dublin, for the purpose of resigning their old colours, and being presented with a new stand by Mrs. Swyny, the wife of the commanding officer, who had been deputed by Major-General Kenah, C.B., to present the colours in his absence, and from this lady, Lieutenants C. A. Hand and R. Bennett received them. When the colours had been presented in due form, Lieutenant-Colonel Swyny, commanding, addressed the regiment as follows:—

“Men of the 63rd, your colours are worn out and unfit for service, but their honour can never die. You have now been presented with a new stand, on which are emblazoned the names of the battles in which you were engaged, and in which you were victorious. I believe, and I trust, you will soon have an opportunity of reaping fresh laurels, and I trust, if that opportunity is afforded to you, that I shall always hear you have acted as brave men and good soldiers in defence of your Sovereign, and for the honour of your country,”

The new colours were borne round the regiment, the band playing “The British Grenadiers.” The National Anthem having subsequently been performed, the regiment filed off the ground, and returned to Linen Hall Barracks.

In June, the regiment was again ordered to prepare to join the expedition in the East, and in an incredibly short

time the gaps left in the ranks by the men who volunteered to other corps were filled up by young recruits.

The regiment left Dublin for Cork by wings, and on the 21st July embarked in the Royal West Indian mail steamer "Avon" for the Crimea. Strength as follows, Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. J. Swyny, commanding the regiment :—

Majors Honourable R. A. G. Dalzell and P. Lindesay ; Captains T. Harries, G. N. Harrison, C. E. Fairtlough, W. F. Carter, J. S. Gould, H. F. Barclay, R. C. Bamford ; Lieutenants G. C. W. Curtois, C. le Mesurier Carey, T. Johns, W. H. Newenham, J. J. Cockburn, F. L. T. Paterson, C. J. Magnay, Vincent Mackesy, V. H. Bowles, F. L. Fitzgerald ; Ensigns A. W. Fraser, H. T. Twysden, Archibald Wybergh, J. H. Clutterbuck, T. K. Morgan.

Paymaster J. Thorp ; Adjutant, Lieutenant Robert Bennett ; Quartermaster Henry Ingram ; Surgeon Robert Lewens, M.D. ; Assistant-Surgeons W. W. Mills, W. H. Flower, and Francis O'Dell.

	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.
Total ...	32	56	21	45	922

At the dépôt were left Captains Charles Higginbotham, G. C. Macquarie, T. Spring ; Lieutenants E. J. Hunt, C. A. Hand ; G. P. Beamish, ensign.

Two companies of the 36th regiment were on board, and attached to the 63rd regiment, the head-quarters of the 46th regiment having been detained at Windsor. The "Avon" arrived at Malta on the 1st August, and at Constantinople on the 7th. When we were near the Dardanelles the transport sailing ship, No. 45, with artillery and sappers

on board, signalled that they were forty-nine days from England, with only two days' rations on board. Captain Ellison, of the "Avon," told them to hang on to the brig he had in tow, and he brought them with us to Constantinople in two days; with the wind in the quarter it was blowing from they would not otherwise have arrived at Constantinople in as many weeks.

On the 12th we disembarked in Beicos Bay, and encamped in Sultan's Valley, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited our camp, and expressed his pleasure at its neat appearance. The regiment lost several men here by cholera.

On the adjoining heights the 20th and 68th regiments, and the 1st battalion rifle brigade, were encamped.

On the 31st the whole of this force embarked on board ship, and proceeded to Varna, and, being joined by the 21st Fusiliers, were formed into the 4th division of the army, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart.

Return of the strength of the 63rd regiment at Varna, on 1st September, 1854 :—

	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.
English	22	25	9	22	365
Scotch	2	1	...	...	8
Irish	8	30	12	23	541
Total	32	56	21	45	914

The allied fleet left for the Crimea on the 7th September, moving along very slowly, the steamers towing two sailing troopships or more, by divisions in line, arriving off the

Crimea on the 12th. The troops began to land on the 14th near Old Fort, in Kalamita Bay, without any opposition by the enemy. The landing took place on a low strip of ground composed of sand and shingle (between the sea and a lake), not more than 200 yards broad.

Marshal St. Arnaud, the Commander-in-Chief of the French army, issued the following address to the allied armies on the 30th July, 1854 :—

“Soldiers of the Allied Armies : We shall soon advance into the territory of our enemy. I rely on your obedience, on your bravery, and steadiness in fight. The task we have to complete is no light one. The enemy we have to encounter is strong and numerous. The forty years of peace passed by us in promoting commerce, industry, and the arts, have been spent by him in the study of the art of war, and in military preparations. From your bravery and energy France and England await a victory. The eyes of all Europe are on you ; show yourselves the worthy sons of your brave fathers. We march into the land of the enemy resolved on victory. As conquerors, must we see our fatherland, or never more return ?”

We landed on the 14th without our knapsacks, every soldier carrying his great coat and a blanket strapped up into a kind of pack, containing inside one pair of boots, one pair of socks, one shirt, forage cap, and fifty rounds of Minié rifle, or sixty rounds of smooth bore ammunition, according to the arm he carried. We had the “old Brown Bess,” and therefore carried sixty rounds of smooth bore cartridges. Leaving our knapsacks on board ship was one of the great mistakes made, and they were left behind much against the

wishes of the regiment. The knapsack was waterproof; it was light, without the usual kit, and easily put on and off. The regimental sergeant-major was left on board the "Avon" with the paymaster-sergeant. The first night on shore was very wet; it rained in torrents, and everybody was soon drenched to the skin. We contrived, however, to make a fire of one of the boats that had been wrecked on the beach, at which the Rev. R. Halpin, who had been our chaplain in Dublin, joined us. The officers were exposed like the men, with no bed but the reeking puddle under a saturated blanket. The result of this was a great increase next day of cholera among the troops.

In a letter from Lord Raglan to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, War Office, dated camp above Fort Bay, 18th September, 1854, he says:—"The spirit by which both officers and men were animated made them regardless of danger, of fatigue, and indeed of every consideration but that of performing an arduous and important duty, and that duty they discharged to the admiration of all who had the good fortune to witness their unceasing efforts to land horses and carriages with the utmost expedition and safety, under frequently the most trying circumstances.

"I have, &c.,

"RAGLAN."

On the 19th we left Touzla for Sebastopol, marching some miles to a village where we bivouacked for the night. The brigade which formed the rear guard of the army consisted of the 4th Light Dragoons, under Lord George Paget; the 46th under Captain O'Toole, and the 63rd Regiment

under Lieutenant-Colonel Swyny, the whole under the command of Brigadier-General Torrens.

On the 20th the brigade left the bivouac at 5 a.m., when on the march we were met by a mounted officer who had evidently ridden at great speed, bringing a message for our brigadier-general.

General Torrens, soon after receiving this message, halted his brigade at a well to get a supply of water, and there addressed them, saying that "he had just received notification that a general action was about to be fought on the river Alma, and to arrive there in time he hoped they would march like men, and when there, that they would fight like Britons." The answers of the men to this short but pithy address were three ringing cheers.

After being under arms and on the march thirteen long hours we arrived on the field of battle.

From the long and rapid march the troops of the brigade were completely tired out, and lying down on the ground were soon fast asleep.

On our march to the Alma a few officers and men, being unable to keep up with the regiment, fell out and were sent on board ship. Captains Gould and Barclay, being amongst the number, soon after returned to England on medical certificate.

A story was told at this time that, as Lord Raglan, accompanied by a very large staff, and by Marshal St. Arnaud, Generals Bosquet, Forey, &c., rode along the front of the columns of the English army, which received them with thundering cheers, the French Marshal stopped for a moment and exclaimed, "English, I hope you will fight well to-day."

I have great satisfaction in adding that they succeeded, in less than three hours, in driving the enemy from every part of the ground which they had held in the morning. The fourth division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry under Major-General the Earl of Lucan, were held in reserve to protect the left flank and rear against large bodies of the enemy's cavalry, which had been seen in those directions.

"I cannot omit to make known to your Grace the cheerfulness with which the regimental officers of the army have submitted to most unusual privations. My anxiety to bring into the country every cavalry and infantry soldier who was available prevented me from embarking their baggage animals, and these officers have with them at this moment nothing but what they can carry, and they, equally with the men, are without tents or covering of any kind. I have not heard a single murmur.

"The conduct of the troops has been admirable, when it is considered that they have suffered severely from sickness during the last two months; that since they landed in the Crimea they have been exposed to the extremes of wet, cold, and heat; that the daily toil to provide themselves with water has been excessive, and that they have been pursued by cholera to the very battle-field. I do not go beyond the truth in declaring that they merit the highest commendation. In the ardour of attack they forgot all they had endured, and displayed that high courage, that gallant spirit, for which the British soldier is ever distinguished; and under the heaviest fire they maintained the same determination to conquer as they had exhibited before they

went into action. I enclose the return of the killed and wounded.

“I have, &c., &c.,

“RAGLAN.

“His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,

“&c., &c.

“Return of the killed and wounded at the battle of the Alma, 20th September, 1854;—

	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
“Killed ...	26	19	2	306
“Wounded	73	95	17	1427

“I have, &c.,

“(Signed) RAGLAN.”

Extract from *London Gazette*, October 18th.

“BALAKLAVA,

“September 28th, 1854.

“MY LORD DUKE,

“I have the greatest satisfaction in acquainting your Grace that the army under my command obtained possession of this important place on the 26th instant.

“The allied armies quitted their position above the Alma on the morning of the 23rd, and moved across the Katscha, where they halted for the night, and on the following morning passed the Belbec.

“It having been determined to go round Sebastopol by a flank march to the left and seize Balaklava, the movement was commenced on the 25th and completed on the following day in the capture of this place by Her Majesty’s troops,

who led the advance. The march was attended with great difficulties. On leaving the high road from the Belbec to Sebastopol the army had to traverse a dense wood, in which there was but one road, that led in the direction it was necessary to take. That road was left, in the first instance, to the cavalry and artillery; and the divisions were ordered to march by compass and make a way for themselves as well as they could.

"The head-quarters of the army, followed by several batteries of artillery, were the first to clear the forest, near what is called Mackenzie's Farm, and at once found themselves on the flank and rear of a Russian division. . . . This was attacked, and a vast quantity of ammunition and much valuable baggage fell into our hands. . . . The Russians lost a few men, and some prisoners were taken. The march was then resumed by the descent of a steep and difficult defile into the plains through which runs the Tschernaya river, and this the cavalry succeeded in reaching shortly before dark, followed in the course of the night by the light, first, second, and third divisions; the fourth division having been left on the heights above the Belbec till the following day to maintain our communication with the Katscha.

"The march, which took the enemy quite by surprise, was a very long and toilsome one, and, except at Mackenzie's Farm, where two wells yielding a scanty supply were found, the troops were without water; but they supported their fatigues and privations with the utmost cheerfulness.

"I have, &c.,

"RAGLAN.

"His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c."

On the 28th of September the fourth division, of which the 63rd formed a part, encamped on the heights above Sebastopol, near to an enclosure, afterwards called Cathcart's Hill.

Return of killed and died from disease from July 1st to September 30th, 1854 :—

Sergeants. Corporals. Privates.

63rd Regiment...	1	2	31
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On the 4th of October the regiment received the first instalment of bell tents, four for the officers and 17 for the men.

On the following morning the enemy opened a fire with shell and killed Private Patrick Carey. The Brigadier-General (Torrens) consequently ordered the camp to be removed further to the rear out of range of shell fire.

In October the seige of Sebastopol began in good earnest. About 10 o'clock at night on the 8th the regiment first broke ground on Green Hill for a battery. The orders were issued to the army commencing siege operations on the 3rd.

(Extracts).

"The guard will be posted in rear of the working party and near to it, if possible under cover from the fire of the place; if not, they must lie down in order of battle, with accoutrements on, and each man with his firelock close by him—one party, not less than one-third of the forces, absolutely on the alert all through the night, taking it alternately, ready for an immediate rush on the enemy.

"A sortie is out, and on the works in a very short time, and therefore the guard must be in immediate readiness to

attack it without hesitation ; nothing is so easily defeated as a sortie if charged without delay. After the repulse of any sortie, the guard will return under cover as soon as possible, and resume their position.

“ All working-parties and guards will be composed of entire regiments, or parts, and not of detachments made up of different corps.”

“ Memorandum.

“ Before SEBASTOPOL,

16th October, 1854.

“ The fire upon Sebastopol will commence to-morrow morning about half-past six, from the French and English batteries ; the troops to be ready to fall in at a moment’s notice, without their knapsacks, great coats, or blankets . . .

“ (Signed) RAGLAN.”

(Extract).

“ Before SEBASTOPOL,

“ October 18th, 1854.

“ MY LORD DUKE,

“ Upon a signal being given from the centre of the French lines, the batteries of the two armies commenced their fire about a quarter before seven yesterday morning . . . We employed about 60 guns, the lightest being 24 pounders ; the fire was kept up throughout the day. The fire was resumed this morning at daylight.

“ I have, &c., &c.

“ RAGLAN.”

"Casualties from the 18th to 21st October, 1854 . . .

"63rd.—1 rank and file killed, 1 sergeant and 2 rank and file wounded.

"(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
"Adjutant-General."

Extract.

"Before SEBASTOPOL,
 "October 28th, 1854."

"MY LORD DUKE,

"I have the honour to acquaint your Grace that the enemy attacked the position in the front of Balaklava at an early hour on the morning of the 25th instant. I felt compelled to withdraw from before Sebastopol the fourth division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, and bring them down into the plain. I directed the cavalry, supported by the fourth division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, to move forward and take advantage of any opportunity to regain the heights. The fourth division had advanced close to the heights, and Sir George Cathcart caused one of the redoubts to be occupied by the Turks, affording them his support, and he availed himself of the opportunity to assist with his riflemen in silencing two of the enemy's guns.

"I have, &c., &c.,

"RAGLAN."

Lieutenant-General Sir G. Cathcart directed Brigadier-General Torrens to move with his brigade and silence two of the enemy's guns. The 63rd and 68th were deployed

into line, with the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade extended, skirmishing in front; they advanced, and after firing a few shots the Russians withdrew their guns.

Extract from Lord Raglan's Despatch.

"Before SEBASTOPOL,

"November 8th, 1854.

"MY LORD DUKE,

"I have the honour to report to your Grace that the army under my command defeated a most vigorous attack of the enemy on our position, overlooking the ruins of Inkerman, on the 5th instant.

"The fourth division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, having been brought from their encampment, advanced to the front and right of the attack; the second brigade, under Brigadier-General Torrens, to the right of it, and on the ridge overhanging the valley of the Tschernaya. The morning was extremely dark, with a drizzling rain, rendering it almost impossible to discover anything beyond the flash and smoke of artillery and heavy musketry fire. The battle continued with unabated vigour, the enemy bringing upon our lines not only the fire of all their field batteries, but of those in front of the works of the place and the ships' guns till the afternoon, when the symptoms of giving way first became apparent, and shortly after, although the firing did not cease, the retreat became general, abandoning on the field of battle 5,000 or 6,000 dead and wounded, multitudes of the latter having already been carried off by them. I never before witnessed such a spectacle as the field presented.

Your Grace will be surprised to learn that the number of British troops actually engaged little exceeded 8,000 men, whilst that of the French only amounted to 6,000.

"I have, &c., &c.,

"RAGLAN.

"His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE."

"Return of casualties at the battle of Inkerman, 5th of November, 1854 :—

	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
"Killed ...	43	32	4	383
"Wounded	103	122	17	1,710
"Missing	1	6	0	191

"63rd Regiment.

	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
"Killed ...	3	0	0	13
"Wounded	7	9	2	74
"Missing	0	0	0	4

"Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. T. Swyny, Lieutenant G. C. W. Curtois and Ensign J. H. Clutterbuck were the officers killed; the last-named was carrying the colours of the regiment. The wounded officers were Captains T. Harries, C. E. Fairtlough, Lieutenants T. Johns, W. H. Newenham, Lieutenant and Adjutant Bennett, and H. T. Twysden.

"J. B. BUCKNALL-ESTCOURT,
"Adjutant-General."

Lieutenant Twysden was mortally wounded while carrying the colours of the regiment, and died on the 9th of November

in the camp; ensign T. K. Morgan was wounded on the 9th of November, and died on the 11th of December at Scutari.

Surgeon Robert Lewins, M.D., and Assistant-Surgeons W. W. Mills, W. H. Flower, and Francis O'Dell made themselves remarked for their coolness and devotedness to their professional duties; nothing deterred by a hot fire, they pressed on, regardless of danger, to give their services to the wounded.

Extract.

"Before SEBASTOPOL,
"November 11th, 1854.

"MY LORD DUKE,

"The superior officers of the Fourth Division, Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir G. Cathcart and Brigadier-General Goldie having fallen and the survivor, Brigadier-General Torrens having been severely wounded, I recommend the surviving officers of the staff, &c. . . . Lieutenant-Colonel Swyny, who unfortunately fell at the head of the 63rd, and was succeeded in the command by Major the Honourable R. Dalzell, &c.

"I have, &c.,

"RAGLAN.

"His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE."

* The superior officers of the division, as also of the regiment, being killed and wounded, no report was made; therefore no notice was taken of the brilliant and successful charges made by the regiment at the battle of Inkerman in

* The writer's letters from the Crimea

Lord Raglan's despatches. The battle of Inkerman lasted, without a moment's pause, from daylight on Sunday, the 5th of November, till about half-past two in the afternoon—eight and a half hours' fighting, such as was seldom witnessed on any battlefield. The generals of the fourth division being all killed or wounded, Brigadier-General Pennefather, of the second division, rode up, called for Colonel Swyny, and said, "Let me see what metal the 63rd is made of; the enemy will be soon upon you, be ready to give him a volley and charge."

Colonel Swyny had formed his regiment* in line and ordered the men to lie down, as they were exposed to a terrific fire from the enemy's artillery. The morning was foggy, and the enemy, rushing up the ravine in columns, were close upon us before they could be seen. The colonel gave the order to fire a volley and charge. A volley was fired, when the regiment, with its usual cheer, charged with the bayonet and drove the Russians down to the Barrier; they however disputed every inch of the ground with incredible fury and determination. The conflicts were of the most deadly character. The battle of Inkerman admits of no description; it was a series of hand to hand fights. Colonel Swyny charged at the head of his regiment, but one barrel of his revolver only had been discharged before he fell in this murderous *mêlée*. At the Barrier, Colonel, now General, Sir F. Haines and Sergeant-Major Vousden, of the 21st Fusiliers, joined us; the latter and Sergeant Prouse, of the 63rd Regiment, were severely wounded on the road above the

* The writer's letters from the Crimea.

Barrier, also a number of men were killed and wounded there. Subsequently Lieutenant Curtois joined us, and Major the Honourable Dalzell, who had succeeded to the command, rode up, when his horse, being shot, galloped a considerable distance down the road towards Sebastopol before he fell dead with Major Dalzell under him. We followed after him with a few men of the regiment, who charged the Russians down the road and extricated him from his perilous position. Some few men of a French line regiment fought with us in driving the enemy down the ravine; they appeared to be stragglers from their regiments. Our ammunition was expended, and we were supplying ourselves from the pouches of dead men, when the Zouaves came bounding down the ravine like deer and joined in the fray.

The regiment deeply lamented the loss of Colonel Swyny. He was firm, just, and merciful; he always endeavoured to save and protect his men as much as possible from being unnecessarily harassed. He directed that they should be allowed to sleep as long as they could after returning at daylight from the trenches. There existed, with the best discipline, a fair and large benevolence of feeling between officers and men. The writer can with perfect truth declare, and he believes he only echoes the feeling of the officers and men when he states, that Lieutenant-Colonel Swyny was always eager to help and serve them, and that there never was a kinder commanding officer.

Lieutenant Curtois was a promising young officer, and a favourite in the regiment; his loss was much regretted. He was unfortunately killed by a round shot while we were lying on the ground, resting after the battle, through which

he had passed unscathed. He had been with us at the Barrier. Only 15 officers and 400 non-commissioned officers and men went into action ; the remainder of the officers and duty-men being in the trenches, where they had been on duty all the night. The regiment received the marked approbation of Colonel Wyndham, on whom the command of the division devolved.

Lieutenant Twysden was mortally wounded by a shell, and immediately afterwards Ensign Clutterbuck was killed in the charge ; both these officers were carrying the colours of the regiment when they fell. The sergeants with the colours were ordered to fall back with them to the Windmill, and wait there the return of the regiment, as so many officers and men were killed, wounded, and scattered about. On our return to camp at night we took our colours with us.

The Russians had been fighting in the presence of their grand dukes, and were very excited, if not drunk. The labours of our surgeons began in the field at Inkerman, and in the camp they laboured hard, day and night, until they had sent our wounded officers, sergeants, and men, to Balaklava for Scutari, a few days after the battle. All had left the camp before the 10th of November.

November 12th. This was the second Sunday without divine service.

The silence of the British camp during this period in the Crimea was remarkable. The bands had been deprived of their instruments, and supplied with stretchers instead ; in fact, they were occupied as an ambulance corps, and they most gallantly performed that duty in the battle-field. It was a great error to discard music, as regiments, when weary

and fatigued, always cheer up at the sound of their band's inspiring martial airs.

The French kept up the regular practice of their military bands, which had an excellent effect upon the soldiers.

The regiment was armed at the battle of Inkerman with the percussion musket (1842), smooth bore, commonly called "Brown Bess." It was replaced by the Enfield rifle in 1855.

The storm of November 14th now broke upon us; the shipping with the warm clothing being lost at sea, the troops were left with no better cover for the coming winter than their wretched shoddy clothing, all in rags, which every one slept in to be ready to turn out at a moment's notice—a blanket and frail scanty bell tents, in which about 9,000 British soldiers, hungry, half-perished, and over-worked, were crowded. But in this storm the tent poles were snapped asunder like reeds, and the tents levelled like grass before the scythe; the camp kettles, tents, chacos, blankets, and drums, went whirling, like leaves in a gale, down the ravines towards Sebastopol; large waggons or "arabas" were overturned, men and horses were knocked down and rolled over and over; the face of the country was covered with horses, which had torn away from their pickets; nearly one-half of our cavalry horses broke loose; a portion of the roof of Lord Raglan's house was blown off. The heights before Sebastopol, so lately covered with tents, now lay bare and desolate, the ground having turned into sticky mud. The French, flying for shelter, swarmed across the plains in all directions, seeking for the lee of walls or banks for protection from the raging tempest

of sleet, snow, and cold perishing rain. Our men, more sullen and resolute, stood in front of their levelled tents while the storm tore over them, or collected in groups, watching Sebastopol. Woe betide the enemy, had he ventured to come on that day! For fiercer than the storm, the British soldier would have met and beaten back his teeming battalions. The cry throughout this dreadful day was, "Let us get at the town; better far that we should have a rush at the batteries, and be done with it, than stand here to be beaten by the storm." Then there were the men in the trenches, who had passed the night in storm and darkness, and who returned to their camp only to find fires out and tents destroyed; these were men who dared not turn their backs for a moment, who could not blink their eyes, on whose vigilance the safety of our position depended, and who had been for eight or ten hours in this cold, piercing storm of sleet and snow, on the look out for a crafty foe. This day of storm was the commencement of a dismal season: provisions became scarce and unpalatable; fuel there was none—every tree and vine root had been grubbed up and burnt. So scanty were now the supplies of provisions, that the troops, although exhausted by nightwork and watching in the trenches, had to be put upon short allowance of food. These were trials which demanded the exercise of the soldiers' highest qualities, and which they bore with stern courage and fortitude, without a murmur. They knew that war was no child's play, and endured their privations and hardships with unflinching resolution. But disease claimed its victims—cholera had never left us; low fever, dysentery, scurvy, and frost-bite made their appear-

ance, and as the least robust men were stricken down, the duty in the trenches became every day more severe. Our surgeons were indefatigable in their kindness to the sick and wounded; but medicines were scanty in the hospital tents, and the men had to lie on the bare ground. The heads of the departments appeared never to have imagined that the army would have to pass a winter in the Crimea, and had made no provision for such a contingency until it was too late, and the Russian winter was upon us. This terrible storm, which so greatly aggravated our calamities, commenced at Balaklava about seven o'clock on the morning of the 14th, and in two hours eleven transports had been wrecked and six dismasted, and rendered unfit for service. The most serious disaster of all was the total loss of the new magnificent steamship "Prince," 2,700 tons, which had arrived a few days previously with the 46th regiment and a cargo (valued at £500,000), indispensably necessary for the prosecution of the siege and the comfort of the army. Out of a crew of 150 only six were saved. It may be said that, with the exception, happily, of the 46th regiment, everything was lost. The whole of the winter clothing for the men went down.

On the 16th of November Captain Bamford and Lieutenants Johns and Cockburn left the regiment on medical certificate.

November 17th. The weather had been so wet and the road so bad that sufficient rations could not be got up from Balaklava; for four days we had been without either coffee or sugar, and received only about half a ration of meat and biscuit, while one day we were without any grog.*

* The writer's letters from the Crimea.

The following extracts from a letter may be interesting. It was a private one addressed to an old commanding officer of the regiment, General A. C. Van-Nottan Pole, and was by him sent to the *Times*, and published in that paper of December 21st, 1854 :—

“ Camp, 4th Division,
“ Heights above SEBASTOPOL,
“ November 20th, 1854.

“I cannot think that a letter from us in front of Sebastopol, giving an authentic account of the proceedings of the 63rd regiment since leaving England, will be unwelcome.

“We came out here in the “Avon” steamship, with two companies of the 46th regiment. We were first landed at Sultan’s Valley, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, about eight or ten miles from Constantinople, where we were encamped for a week or two, and where we were also attacked by cholera, which carried off eight men in a few days. We re-embarked in the “Avon,” and had a stormy passage to Varna, where we arrived when the bay was crowded with the fleet, ready to proceed on the great expedition. We sailed in company with it, cholera prevailing most extensively in almost all the ships, and landed in Kalamita Bay towards evening on the 14th, and were immediately bivouacked on the sea beach. The night, as everyone knows, set in wet and stormy, and we were of course exposed, without any shelter. We had fortunately some firewood in the shape of boats which had been stranded and broken up amid the surf. We remained in this bivouac until the 19th September.

"We were aware of the general action going on early in the afternoon of the 20th, and Brigadier-General Torrens, who marched with us, harangued us on the subject; but though we did our best, we did not reach the scene of action till nightfall, when we bivouacked close to Lord Raglan's tent on the left side of the river. For miles before we reached the Alma we were lighted to our goal by the blaze of burning villages.

"The next two days were spent in burying the dead and removing the wounded.

"I was sufficiently occupied with the sick.


"The difficulty of getting transport was very great, the only available kind being the commissariat waggons passing between the ships and the army, returning from the latter empty, and bringing up stores for the troops.

"In our march, which occupied the whole day and night, we were disturbed by alarms from the enemy.

"Officers generally had nothing more than they could carry on their backs.

"The commissariat supplies were, however, liberal, and we passed through a rich country where we eked out our rations with grapes, apples, potatoes, pumpkins, melons, chilies, onions, and delicious honey. Since coming before Sebastopol on the 28th of September, we have remained stationary, except shifting our camp to the rear a little, as the enemy were throwing shot and shell into our camp from the batteries and shipping. Our duties were very heavy, as, besides having to be constantly ready to turn out at a moment's notice by night or by day, the men are kept constantly at work in the trenches. We were engaged in that

sanguinary battle of the 5th of November, when the regiment greatly distinguished itself, and where its loss was severe. Colonel Swyny fell near the commencement of the action, struck by a piece of shell on the right temple, while close to the Russians, one barrel of his revolver being found to have been discharged. His body was recovered without having been robbed, as most of them were, and we buried him near our General (Cathcart), and other officers who fell almost at the same time. He was the only mounted officer of the corps whose horse escaped; Ensign Clutterbuck and Lieutenant Twysden, carrying the colours, both fell. The former died instantly on the field, struck in the head; the latter received a mortal wound, and lived in his tent, most carefully attended by his servant (Kenny), for some days. He was a gallant young fellow, and need not have been in the field that day, as he was on inlying picket. He carried the Queen's colours, which he uncased and unfurled; this doubtless made him a conspicuous mark, though he died from a shell wound. Captain Fairtlough, was shot through the thigh, Adjutant Bennett through the leg, his horse also being shot under him. Lieutenant Newenham, who left the sick list that morning to be present, received a ball in his leg, where it is still lodged; Captain Harries was wounded in the foot by a splinter from a shell; Ensign Morgan very severely by a shell in the leg; Captain Harrison and Lieutenant Johns were wounded slightly; indeed, almost every officer present was grazed, bruised, or had his clothes torn. The regiment got fairly among the Russians, charging them like veterans. Poor Lieutenant Curtois, towards the close of the action, when lying on the ground, was cut nearly



in two by a round shot. I spoke to him a few minutes before, and he was smoking as coolly as possible; he lived only two hours, and then died quietly in his tent. Major the Honourable R. Dalzell had a horse shot under him. Sergeant Slack proved himself a hero; he was acting sergeant-major, the other being on the sick list.* Sergeant Brophy was shot through the thigh. Captain Macquaire, Ensign Beamish, and 60 men have arrived; and the 46th, 62nd, and 97th Regiments have also joined, as well as drafts from the Guards, 23rd, 55th, 57th, and 68th; these constitute a reinforcement of about 4,000 men, and were much wanted, as the army, originally too small, has been reduced by at least 8,000 men by disease and casualties. The winter will, however, be our worst foe, as our position here is so strong that the most overwhelming force of the enemy can hardly dislodge us.

“ROBERT LEWINS,
“*Surgeon 63rd Regiment.*”

The officer in command of the regiment determined that he would preserve his camp from disaster in case it should be visited by another hurricane; he, therefore, about the 20th November, ordered the officers commanding companies to have holes prepared in which to pitch their tents. These holes, 16 in number, were 3 ft. deep and 21 ft. square. The ground being extremely rocky, the labour was immense, and as it was continued day after day, after the men had returned from the trenches, they had no time for rest or sleep; they

* He was left on board the steamship “Avon,” when the regiment landed in the Crimea, as storekeeper, and rejoined us on the 16th of November, 1854.

had but little means of cooking food at this period, and existed on biscuit, flavoured with lean raw salt beef or pork. Officers and men had to descend to the trenches again at night to watch and labour in the mire and ditches of the works. This extra labour was the cause of much distress, which was shown in the ghastly countenances and skeleton appearance of the soldiers. These ragged, gaunt, hungry-looking men, with matted beards, features grimed with dirt, and torn great-coats, stiff with successive layers of mud, seemed to have passed through the battles and hardships of the campaign only to perish from want of rest, food, and clothing, and from unnecessary labour in their camp.* The suffering in the army at this time, though it exasperated the men, made them all the more eager to measure bayonets with the foe. Their temper was sorely tried, and the enemy had no reason to exult over their sufferings whenever they gave them an opportunity of trying their steel. There were no cravens in camp, none despaired, but all were full of confidence and looked forward to win the fight at no distant day. They were cheered by the sympathy of the nation and of their beloved Queen. Perhaps it will not be out of place to give here the extract from a letter of Her Majesty to the Secretary of State for War, which was posted in the wards of the hospital at Scutari in letters of red, blue, and gold.

“WINDSOR CASTLE,

“6th December, 1854.

“Let Mrs. Herbert also know that I wish Miss Nightingale and the ladies would tell these poor, noble, wounded, and

* Private Letters from Sebastopol.

sick men that no one takes a warmer interest, or feels more for their sufferings, or admires their courage and heroism more than their Queen. Day and night she thinks of her beloved troops. So does the Prince. Beg Mrs. Herbert to communicate these my words to those ladies, as I know that our sympathy is much valued by these noble fellows.

“ (Signed) VICTORIA.”

A night seldom passed without a sortie on some portion of our approaches, which, however, generally cost the enemy dear.

(No. 165.)

“ WAR DEPARTMENT,

“ 2nd December, 1854.

“ MY LORD,

“ I received the Queen’s commands to signify to your lordship Her Majesty’s gracious intention to confer a medal upon all officers and soldiers of the army who have been engaged in the arduous and brilliant campaign in the Crimea. The medal will bear on it the word ‘ Crimea,’ with an appropriate device—a design for which has been ordered to be prepared.

“ It is also Her Majesty’s desire that clasps with the names of ‘ Alma ’ and ‘ Inkerman ’ inscribed upon them shall be accorded to those who have been in either or both of those hard-fought battles, and that the same names shall in future be borne on the colours of all the regiments which were engaged in those bloody and glorious days.

“ Your lordship will be pleased to convey to the army this

royal command, an additional proof of Her Majesty's appreciation of its noble services, and her sympathy with its valour and renown.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

"NEWCASTLE.

"Field Marshal The LORD RAGLAN, G.C.B., &c., &c."

* Since we left England seventy recruits have joined, yet this morning we could only muster 270 men when we were required to furnish 295, so many of our men being dead or on the sick list. Fatigue and privations had killed more men than the enemy. In December a pair of socks was issued to every man in the regiment; half of them were useless, not being more than six or seven inches long in the feet, and others scarcely reached to the top of the blucher boots, in fact they were children's socks which had been supplied to the Government by some dishonest contractors who ought to have been made to wear them the remainder of their lives. This issue to the soldier, in a Russian winter, of warm clothing that could not be worn was very exasperating. Soldiers do not easily forget when roguish contractors play their knavish tricks upon them; they are generally faithful chroniclers of such wrongs, which are related by the old to the young soldier, and by these means the knowledge of them is retained in a regiment for many years; and probably

* From the writer's letters, and personal recollections of the Crimea.

this and other frauds played upon the troops in the Crimea may still be remembered in the regiment.*

On the 10th of December Assistant-Surgeon Flower left the regiment on medical certificate.

On the 17th of December we sent our worst sick cases to Scutari. There were only four colour-sergeants left with the regiment, viz., Hughes, Morris, Ahern, and Slack. Rations continued very scarce; and since it was necessary to send fatigue parties of the men themselves to Balaklava even for these, over fourteen miles of the worst possible road, they became exhausted; their clothing was still further destroyed, and their boots being worn out, their feet became dreadfully frostbitten. No troops could long bear this strain, and they went to hospital by hundreds daily. The trench duty thus became still more severe, and had to be found by brigades, single regiments being too weak now to provide for the work. The 63rd, for instance, came off duty yesterday morning; they had been all night in the trenches, exposed to bitter cold rain and snow; their clothing was drenched through; the rain continued all day, and there being no fires in camp, their clothing remained in this dreadful wet state. Yet these same men were told off for the trenches again at three o'clock in the morning. They turned out, and endeavoured to do their duty as long as they were able, for there was a noble spirit amongst our men; but some of them were too weak—they fell down in

* From the Writer's letters and personal recollections of the Crimea.

the mud and dirt, and had to be assisted to our miserable hospital tent.*

“HORSE GUARDS,

“11th December, 1854.

“MY LORD,

“I have had the honour to receive the Queen’s commands to acquaint your lordship that, as a mark of Her Majesty’s recognition of the meritorious services of the non-commissioned officers of the army serving under your lordship’s command in the recent brilliant operations in the Crimea, it is Her Majesty’s desire that you will be pleased to transmit to me the name of one sergeant in each regiment of cavalry, of the three battalions of foot guards, and of every regiment of the line, in order that I may submit them to Her Majesty for promotion to a cornetcy or ensigncy.

“I am further commanded by the Queen to desire that, with the view to render immediately available the services of these meritorious men, your lordship will be pleased to appoint provisionally, and pending Her Majesty’s pleasure, the sergeants of the cavalry and the line so recommended as cornets or ensigns, each in his own regiment, and to post the sergeants to be promoted from the guards to such regiments of the line as you may consider most advisable under the circumstances of the service.

“In conclusion, I am commanded to acquaint you that, on the several recommendations being approved by the Queen,

* From the writer’s own letters, on the spot at the time.

it is Her Majesty's intention that the Commission in each case shall bear date the 5th November, 1854.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

"HARDINGE.

"Field Marshal The LORD RAGLAN,
G.C.B., &c.

"Stephen Moore to be Ensign, 15th December, 1854;
Richard Halliday Archer to be Ensign, 29th December,
1854; Lieutenants W. H. Newenham and John Jeken
Cockburn to be Captains, 29th December, 1854."

(Extracts.)

"Before SEBASTOPOL,

"December 23rd, 1854.

"MY LORD DUKE,

"A great deal of rain has fallen in the last forty-eight hours, and the weather has again become very inclement.

"The only occurrence in the siege operations has been a sortie made by the enemy on both our right and left attack during the night of the 20th; the one being conducted silently, the other with drums beating and shouting, the first being probably the real object of the advance. Lieutenant-Colonel Waddy, of the 50th, succeeded in at once driving them back; but here, I regret to say, the loss was severe

"I have, &c., &c.,

"RAGLAN.

"His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,"

From the same, dated 26th December, 1854 :—

“The garrison keeps up a heavy fire upon our trenches, particularly at night, and your Grace will regret to see, by the returns which I enclose, that we daily sustain some casualties.

“I have, &c., &c.”

“Return of casualties from the 17th to the 20th of December, 1854 :—

		Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.
“ Killed	...	—	2	23
“ Wounded	...	1	1	43
“ Missing	...	3	—	21

“ 63rd—1 rank and file wounded.

“J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
“ *Adjutant General.*”

Casualties from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1854, of the 63rd Regiment killed and died from wounds and disease :—

Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.
5	5	8	1	117

Major R. Dalzell to be lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Swyney, killed; and Captain T. Harries to be major, *vice* Dalzell, promoted.

In moving the vote of thanks in the House of Commons, 16th December, 1854, to the army and navy engaged in the war, Lord John Russell said, “That in no period of our history had there been a display of such valour as had been displayed by the armies engaged in this campaign.”

In seconding the vote of thanks, Mr. Disraeli said, “He

could have wished, however, that the noble lord had made some mention of those who were victims of pestilence, whose heroism was as great as that of those who fell amid the thunder of artillery and the blast of victory."

"Alfred Grey to be ensign, 11th January, 1855; G. W. Clutterbuck to be ensign, 12th January, 1855; John R. Ramabotham to be ensign, 19th January, 1855; A. G. F. Griffiths to be ensign, 13th February, 1855."

"Before SEBASTOPOL,

"January 13th, 1855.

"MY LORD DUKE,

"The weather continues very severe, and to-day it blows a gale of wind with drifting snow. The provision of fuel is still a great difficulty. Much sickness continues to prevail.

"I have, &c., &c.,

"RAGLAN.

"His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE."

In the early part of this month the regiment received 100 sheepskin coats; if these had been supplied six weeks earlier they would have saved many of our poor men's lives.

On the 20th of January the regiment, consisting of 16 officers, 14 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 drummers, and 45 privates, marched with the colours to Balaklava, and joined the Highland Brigade stationed there under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell.

"The following infantry regiments will be raised to the strength of 68 officers (4 field officers, 16 captains, 40

subalterns, and 8 staff), 149 non-commissioned officers, and 2,000 rank and file. . . . 63rd . . .”

“Before SEBASTOPOL,

“January 13th, 1855.

“MY LORD DUKE,

“I mentioned to your Grace on Saturday that the weather had broken. The frost was very severe on that night, and the thermometer down at 13°, and the wind was very high and piercingly cold.

“I have &c., &c.,

“RAGLAN.

“His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.”

The change from the trenches, knee deep in snow, or sleeping in slush and mud before Sebastopol, to Balaklava, where the regiment received its proper supply of food properly cooked, warm clothing, and was sheltered in wood huts, soon made a vast improvement in the appearance of the men, and the regiment rapidly increased in strength by drafts from Scutari and England. The duty of cutting wood for gabions and fascines was very attractive to the men, as it gave them a march into the country to get it, and sometimes a brush with the Cossacks, who disputed our right to take it, and were on the alert to cut off stragglers.*

Honorary Distinctions.

“HORSE GUARDS,

“23rd February, 1855.

“MY LORD,

“In reference to my letter of the 8th December and 15th ultimo, I have now the honour, by direction of the

General Commanding-in-Chief, to acquaint your lordship that the Queen has been graciously pleased to direct that a clasp, with the name Balaklava inscribed thereon, shall be awarded to those who were engaged in that action.

“ I have the honour to be, my lord,

“ Your lordship’s most obedient, humble servant,

“ (Signed) G. A. WETHERALL, A.G.

“ Field-Marshal The LORD RAGLAN, G.C.B., &c.

In March, a battalion of the Guards, which had suffered much during the campaign, had to be sent to Balaklava to recruit.*

In March, Omar Pasha visited the heights above Balaklava. He was dressed very plainly, wore no ornaments or trappings of any kind, and was more plainly dressed than any of his numerous staff that accompanied him. He wore the red fez cap that all Turks wear, a pepper and salt coloured military frock coat, no stars or orders of any kind being exposed, a plain sword, long boots reaching above his knees, with large spurs strapped on them. He rode a splendid charger, very plainly harnessed.

Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell accompanied him ; they dashed up the mountain side, followed by their staff.

Omar Pasha’s features were large, with remarkably brilliant eyes ; in stature he was about six feet, with somewhat round shoulders. Altogether, however, he was a soldierly-

* Writer’s own Letters.

looking man, and, as he passed through the camp, was heartily cheered by the troops.

He brought with him to the Crimea about 5,000 splendid Turkish troops, apparently fit to do anything. One battalion encamped close to our camp, and quite a friendly feeling arose between us.

“George Rochfort Byron to be Ensign, 30th March.”

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable R. A. G. Dalzell left the regiment, which he had commanded since the 5th November, 1854, for England, in the steamer “Indian,” on the 15th April. He was very ill, having, indeed, to be carried on board ship.

In April the weather became very fine, and the health of our men improved greatly, yet at this time the 79th Highlanders were suffering sadly from fever and dysentery; but on being removed into tents near us they gradually improved in health. They were a noble lot of fellows; when we first came down to Balaklava they helped our men in their weakness with the greatest kindness, carried up planks from Balaklava, and assisted us to build our wood huts. But not only the 79th Highlanders; every regiment in the Highland Brigade showed extreme kindness in helping and cheering us from the time we arrived to join their brigade.

The 63rd regiment will always remember this with gratitude, and regard with friendship the kindly Highland regiments who helped them in their need.*

* Writer's own letters.

The *Times*, Saturday, April 7th, 1855:—

“From our own Correspondent.

“BALAKLAVA,

“23rd March, 1855.

“The 63rd regiment served in the trenches, came out of them to fetch its own provisions from Balaklava, ate its rations raw, because nobody was left in camp to cook, and generally speaking would, if left to the tender mercies of the commissariat, have had nothing to cook nor fuel to cook with.

A well-meaning officer, who succeeded to the command of it after the death of its colonel at Inkerman, and witnessed the uprooting of the canvas in the great storm of the following week, ordered excavations to be made in the earth to receive the tents, and protect them for the future. The rain, which descended in torrents before the drainage necessary to such a plan was effected, converted every floor into a morass, and added perpetual soaking by day and by night to the ills of hunger and fatigue.”

The *Times*, Friday, 6th April, 1856:—

“The 63rd Regiment.

“To the EDITOR OF THE ‘TIMES.’

“SIR,

“My attention having just been called to a letter in the *Times*, of the 31st ultimo, from a relative of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Swyny, stating that the latter was not in command of the 63rd regiment at the time the events

referred to in my evidence before the House of Commons Committee took place, I cannot let the opportunity pass of paying a just tribute of praise and admiration to the memory of that gallant officer, who fell while nobly leading the charge at the battle of Inkerman, and whose loss was sincerely and deeply felt by every man in the regiment, as that of a true friend and kind and able commanding officer; had he been living, I should have been spared the necessity of relating the sufferings the men have since been subjected to.

“Captain Bamford has, I see, taken upon himself to contradict part of my evidence; but as he left the camp on the 18th November (three weeks before I did), it is obvious that he is not in a position to do so; and I cannot admit his assertion that my statement about the knapsacks and the pits for the tents was erroneous. There not being, as far as I can ascertain, any officer or man of the regiment who left the camp at a later period now in England, I am not able at present to adduce any corroborative testimony of the truth of what I have said; all that I can now state is, that I adhere to my evidence as given before the Committee, that I did not introduce the subject (as might appear from your report), but simply answered the questions put to me, as fully and truthfully as I was able, and that I was not actuated by any personal ill feeling towards any individual, or by any other motive than the consciousness that it was my duty to my country, the committee, and men of the regiment, to relate fearlessly the facts which have appeared in evidence, the more so as very few regimental officers are in a position to enable them to incur the risk to their future

career in the army which exposing the abuses or errors of their superiors must infallibly entail.

“I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

“(Signed) W. H. FLOWER.

“Stratford-upon-Avon,

“April 4th, 1856.”

With reference to Professor Flower's letter of April 4th, 1856, adverting to the statements made by Captain Bamford before the Sebastopol Committee, where he contradicted the evidence of Professor Flower about the pits for the tents, and the knapsacks that were withheld from the men, the writer wishes to take this opportunity to corroborate the evidence of Professor Flower; every statement made by him was strictly accurate.

The statements made by Captain Bamford before the Sebastopol Committee could not have been within his own knowledge, as the following remarks will show:—

First. Captain Bamford left the Crimea on the 16th November, 1854, as the regimental returns will show, and at that time the knapsacks of the regiment were still on board the steamship “Avon,” where we had left them, when we landed in the Crimea, on the 14th September, 1854.

Second. Captain Bamford stated in his evidence that the colonel, the adjutant, and the sergeant-major, had their tents in holes; the writer most positively states (being one of the three above mentioned) that they never had their tents in holes: their tents were trenched and bushed, to make them dry and secure, as dictated by their Indian experience.

Third. Captain Bamford had left the Crimea before the order was issued to make the holes, regarding which the Sebastopol Committee were anxious to obtain information. Professor Flower was present with the regiment while the holes were being made, and therefore, when interrogated about them by the committee, was enabled to give evidence strictly from his own knowledge.

Circular 1171.

Copy for the information of Regiments and Depôts, &c.

“WAR OFFICE,

“14th December, 1854.

“SIR,

“Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to extend Her previous Royal Warrants for the special purpose of granting rewards for distinguished and meritorious service and gallant conduct in the field, I am directed to transmit herewith a copy of a warrant which has been issued for that purpose, and to request that you will immediately make it known to the regiment under your command.

“The sergeant to be selected for the annuity of £20 is to be the individual whom you may consider most deserving of such reward, and which, when granted, is at once to be at his own disposal, though he may be still serving.

“I am further directed to observe that in selecting individuals for the gratuities to be awarded for distinguished service or gallant conduct in the field, you are not to be fettered in your selection by any consideration as to length of service, the general good conduct of the individual (and

especially in the late operations) being alone the qualification to entitle him to this reward.

"I have, &c.,

" (Signed) B. HAWES.

"The Officers Commanding Regiments, &c.,
"under Field Marshal LORD RAGLAN."

"Thomas Lewis Twiston to be Ensign, 24th April, 1855."

The Silver Medal for distinguished conduct in the field.

The commanding officer directed the officers and men of the regiment to select those men whom they considered, for distinguished service or gallant conduct in the field, most entitled to this reward. The following are the names of those selected and submitted to the officer commanding the regiment, who forwarded them, with his own recommendation, in accordance with the instructions contained in the War Office Circular, dated 14th December, 1854 :—

1687, Colour Sergeant James Slack, £15; 2427, Corporal David Lovatt, £10; 2745, Corporal Isaac Sallis, £10; 1127, Corporal John Spurling, £10; 1250, Corporal James Wagstaff, £10; 1215, Drummer John Roe, £5; 1502, Private John Barton, £5; 2261, Private Denis Connors, £5; 2264, Private John Donnelly, £5; 1902, Private George Flack, £5; 3476, Private Matthew Fitzpatrick, £5; 1568, Private Robert Howard, £5; 1373, Private Henry Keene, £5; 2287, Private Daniel Mackillacuddy, £5; 2008, Private Thomas Poundford, £5.

On the 28th April, 1855, the silver medal and gratuity, granted for distinguished conduct in the field in the Crimea,

under the Royal Warrant, 4th December, 1854, were presented to the men on a full-dress parade.

Lieutenant Vincent Mackesy was sent to Scutari on duty and died there on the 7th of March; he was the first officer of the regiment who had been through a course of musketry instruction at the School of Musketry at Hythe; he was much regretted, and a great loss to the corps.

"On the 9th March Major P. Lindesay to be lieutenant-colonel; and Captain C. Higginbotham to be major, *vice* Lindesay."

List of casualties from the 1st January to 31st March, 1855:—

Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.
1	19	22	2	262

The above died from wounds or disease, and four were prisoners of war. In the month of March, which was bitterly cold, several bales of warm clothing, which had been sent to the regiment by the ladies of Ireland, West Suffolk, and from the Vale of Grasmere, in the county of Westmoreland, arrived; they were received by the men with hearts too full to express their gratitude to the kind ladies who had remembered them in their distress. It is not in the power of pen adequately to describe the deep feelings with which the men were moved when they received these early gifts of warm clothing from their thoughtful loving countrywomen.

A letter of sympathy was also received from Mrs. Whateley, the wife of the Archbishop of Dublin, by the officer commanding the regiment.*

* The writer's Letters from the Crimea.

In April two parties rejoined from Soutari, consisting of two sergeants and 116 men.

"P. J. Hoey to be Assistant-Surgeon, 1st May, 1855."

On the 31st May the regiment embarked on board the steamship "Alma," lying in the Black Sea with the 72nd Highlanders on board, and proceeded to join the expedition to Kertch. Both regiments lost some men by cholera while on board this ship.

(Extract.)

"Before SEBASTOPOL,

"12th June, 1855.

"MY LORD,

"I have now the satisfaction to acquaint you that the enemy withdrew from Anapa on the 5th instant, and thus they abandoned their last stronghold on the coast of Circassia.

The "Alma" has returned from Kertch, having on board the 72nd and 63rd, whose services ceased to be required as soon as it was known that Anapa had been abandoned.

"I have, &c.,

"RAGLAN."

One man lost his leg by the bursting of a shell on the 18th June at the Redan.

"On the 22nd June, H. Crisp, M.B., to be surgeon, *vice* Lewins."

On the 24th Major-General J. B. Bucknall-Estcourt, adjutant-general of this army, died of cholera, and on the 28th June, at 9 p.m., Lord Raglan, our commander-in-chief, himself died.

Casualties from the 1st April to the 30th June, 1855 :—8 officers, 10 sergeants, 7 corporals, 2 drummers, and 83 privates.

On the 3rd July, Lord Raglan's remains were conveyed on board ship at Kamesch, through a double line of infantry, facing inwards, resting on their arms reversed, consisting of 50 men from every regiment in this army. The artillery and cavalry formed the guard of honour. Minute guns were fired as soon as the funeral procession moved off.

On the 7th July Brevet-Major G. N. Harrison was killed by a round shot when riding down to the trenches on duty as the field officer; he was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Lindesay, who had a very narrow escape on that occasion.

“ Camp before SEBASTOPOL,

“ 7th July, 1855.

“ SIR,

“ On assuming command of the 63rd Regiment, I find that Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable R. A. G. Dalzell has recommended to your notice No. 1687, Sergeant-Major James Slack, for the silver medal and annuity of £20, for distinguished, gallant, and good conduct in the field, granted by the Royal Warrant dated the 4th December, 1854, in lieu of the silver medal and gratuity of £15 he already holds.

“ The above non-commissioned officer has been through the whole of the campaign with the regiment since it landed in the Crimea on the 14th September, 1854, and performed the duties of the sergeant-major of the regiment at “ Alma,”

“Balaklava,” and “Inkerman”; and No. 1423, Colour-Sergeant John Brophy is hereby recommended for the silver medal and gratuity of £15 which Sergeant-Major James Slack is now in possession of. I am induced to write to you upon this subject as no answer has been received to Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable R. A. G. Dalzell’s letter of the 5th of April, and therefore fear it may not have been received.

“As I consider these non-commissioned officers fully deserving of this honour, I trust the same may be conferred upon them.

“The silver medal and annuity of £20 for meritorious conduct, granted by the Royal Warrant, dated the 4th June, 1853, has been awarded to No. 1195, Quartermaster-Sergeant James Linford.

“I have the honour to be, Sir,

“Your most obedient humble servant,

“(Signed)

P. LINDESAY,

“*Lieutenant-Colonel*

“*Commanding 63rd Regiment.*”

With reference to the above, the sergeant-major was subsequently recommended for an ensigncy, and the medal and annuity of £20 was awarded to Colour-Sergeant William Aherin, a good and gallant soldier, who served with the regiment from the time it landed in the Crimea on the 14th September, 1854, to the end of the campaign in 1856. Colour-Sergeant John Brophy was subsequently awarded the medal without gratuity,

One man was killed and two wounded on the 16th July ; on the 27th one man was wounded, and on the 4th August three, on the 15th two, on the 20th three were wounded, on the 23rd two were killed and four wounded. On the 24th Major Higginbotham was also wounded, and on the 27th one man was wounded.* On the 4th of September a man was wounded. On the 8th of September the regiment was in the trenches, when Lieutenant-Colonel P. Lindesay, who was in command, fell severely wounded by a round shot from the Redan ; this was a miraculous escape from death, as the shot stripped his shell-jacket from the breast to the shoulder ; one man was also killed at the same time. The regiment was told off with the 20th, 57th, and the Highland Brigade, under Sir Colin Campbell, to remain in the trenches all night in order to storm the Redan next morning. But before daylight on Sunday morning, September 9th, 1855, Sebastopol was in flames, and we were witnesses of one of the grandest spectacles that can possibly be conceived. The town in flames lighted up all the harbour, where the Russian vessels were disappearing one after the other beneath the waves, which gleamed lurid and ghastly under the glare of the conflagration on shore. The effect of this terrible picture was enhanced by the noise of successive explosions of forts, batteries, and powder-magazines, which the enemy blew up in their retreat. One of the grandest of these explosions was that caused by the destruction of St. Paul. Masses of stone were thrown from it to a great distance across the harbour. At daybreak we had nothing around us but ruins,

* From the writer's letters from the Crimea, and recollections.

with the dead and dying beneath our feet, a routed army before us on the north shore of the harbour, and our triumphant soldiers patiently awaiting orders to follow up the victory. It is a secret to no one that the dead stormers of the Redan were most of them officers, non-commissioned officers, and old soldiers. Two divisions, one English and one French, occupied Sebastopol.

Why we attacked the Redan has never been explained. What was the use of doing so when the guns of the Malakoff so completely commanded the Redan, that the maintenance of the latter would have been impossible after the reduction of the former? That the Malakoff must be taken before the Redan could be successfully assaulted was the conviction of everyone.

"R. W. B. Crowther to be ensign, 26th July, and Alfred Stokes 27th."

(Extract.)

"Before SEBASTOPOL,

"September 9th, 1855.

"MY LORD,

"I had the honour to apprise your lordship in my despatch of the 4th instant, that the assault would be given on the 8th instant, after a heavy fire had been kept up for three days . . . which has ended in the possession, by the allied forces, of the town, dockyards, and public buildings, and in the destruction of the last ships of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

"Your lordship will perceive, by the long and sad list of casualties, with what gallantry and self-devotion the officers

so nobly placed themselves at the head of their men during this sanguinary conflict.

"I feel myself unable to express in adequate terms the sense I entertain of the conduct and gallantry exhibited by the troops, though their devotion was not rewarded by the success which they so well merited. . . . I arranged to renew the attack the following morning. . . .

"It now becomes my pleasing duty, my Lord, to place on record the high sense I entertain of the conduct of this army since I have had the honour to command it. The hardships and privations endured by many of the regiments during a long winter campaign are too well known for me to comment upon. They were borne both by officers and men with a patience and uncomplaining endurance worthy of the highest praise, and which gained them the deserved applause and sympathy of their country. . . .

"Lieutenant-Colonel P. Lindesay, 63rd, severely wounded, Private Martin Norton killed. . . .

"I have, &c., &c.,

"(Signed) JAMES SIMPSON,
"General Commanding.

"The LORD PANMURE,

"&c., &c."

List of casualties on the 8th September, 1855:—

	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Killed ...	29	36	6	314
Wounded ...	124	142	12	1608
Missing ...	1	12	0	163
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Grand Total	385	1886	176	2447

“WAR DEPARTMENT,

“15th September, 1855.

“SIR,

“I have the honour to acquaint you that Her Majesty, in order to mark her high sense of the services of her army in accomplishing the reduction of Sebastopol, has been pleased to command that a clasp shall be added to the Crimean medal, bearing upon it the inscription ‘Sebastopol’; and further, Her Majesty has been pleased to command that all those of her regiments of cavalry and infantry which have been engaged in the war should bear on their standards and colours the name of ‘Sebastopol.’

“I have the honour to be, Sir,

“Your obedient humble servant,

“(Signed) PANMURE.

“GENERAL SIMPSON,

“&c., &c.”

“SEBASTOPOL,

“September 29th, 1855.

“MY LORD,

“Since my last despatch the troops have been employed, to the number of 9500 men, daily in making roads from Balaklava to the camp. . . . Large fatigue parties are daily employed in the town. . . .

“The enemy have been firing from the batteries on the north side at the working parties in the town, and, although causing some little annoyance, they have not prevented the work being carried on, and I am happy to add that one man

killed and one man wounded are the only casualties occasioned by their fire.

"I regret to have to report to your lordship that, owing to the explosion of a Russian magazine on the 27th instant, one officer and nineteen men were wounded. I ordered an investigation to be made, and from the report I have received, the origin was the explosion of a hidden 'fougasse,' a number of which have been dug up in various parts of the town and batteries. The invention of the machine is peculiarly Russian.

"I have, &c., &c.,

"(Signed) JAMES SIMPSON,

"General Commanding.

"The LORD PANMURE,

"&c., &c."

During the siege many of our troops received some kind of small gun-shot wound, which was a puzzle at the time, but after we took possession of the place, we discovered the explanation. We found numbers of wooden cases, lying at intervals in the trenches and batteries, containing small leaden shot, seven or eight of which, being tied together with canvas and string, formed balls or cartridges, small enough to enter the Russian musket from which they were fired upon us. The writer brought home several of these grape-shot balls and deposited them in the model room of the School of Musketry, at Hythe.

Casualties from the 1st of July to the 30th of September, 1855 :—

Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.
10	11	12	2	75

On the 4th of October the regiment was one of those selected to proceed on a secret expedition under Brigadier-General the Honourable Almeric Spencer. It marched to Kazatch and embarked on board Her Majesty's line-of-battle ship "Princess Royal," 81 guns, Captain Jones, C.B., and Commander Beckford.

"Camp before KINBURN,

"October 7th, 1855.

"SIR,

"In reporting, for the information of the general commanding the forces, the fall of the garrison of the Fortress of Kinburn this day, I have the honour to state that the force under my command effected their landing on Monday, the 15th, unopposed. Owing to a heavy surf, which continued all day yesterday, the landing has been accomplished with some little difficulty. The troops, however, were all got on shore on the first day, and have since been employed in entrenching our position. There are rumours of a force of the enemy collecting at Kherson, about forty miles from here, but our immediate neighbourhood appears to be clear. The advanced line of the position, flanked on both sides by the sea, is held by the force under my command, and is about a mile in extent.

"I have, &c., &c.,

"AUGUSTUS A. SPENCER, *Brigadier General*,

"*Commanding English Land Force.*

"THE MILITARY SECRETARY, &c.

"Head Quarters."

On the 17th, after two days' bombardment, the three forts at Kinburn were surrendered by Major-General Kokonovitch. The garrison, consisting of 1,400 men, marched out with the honours of war, laid down their arms on the glacis, and, having surrendered themselves prisoners of war, were embarked on Her Majesty's ship "Vulcan." In the three forts were found eighty-one guns and mortars, and an ample supply of ammunition. The enemy lost 43 killed and 114 wounded.

On the 18th, the Russians blew up the forts on Otchakoff Point, which mounted twenty-two guns.

On the 20th, the French and English, about 7,000 strong, marched out from Kinburn towards Kherson, with provisions for six days. They took no tents with them, but bivouacked in a wilderness of sand at Paksoffka.

On the 21st, Captain Fraser accidentally wounded himself with his revolver, which went off while he was cleaning it from sand, and the contents lodged in his thigh; he was carried back to Kinburn, and put on board ship; he died afterwards in the hospital at Balaklava. A large depôt of forage for Sebastopol was discovered and destroyed.

On the 23rd, we returned to Kinburn, and re-embarked in the "Princess Royal" on the 30th, and next day left Kinburn.

We arrived at Kazatch on the 3rd November, remaining there till Sunday, 11th November, when the regiment disembarked, and resumed its old position on the heights above Sebastopol. When the regiment was leaving the "Princess Royal," her crew manned yards and cheered, as only British sailors can cheer, the captain and officers all

joining in the kindly farewell, which was heartily returned by the regiment. The band of the Rifles met us, and played us into camp, where we found Lieutenant-Colonel E. Rowley Hill, who had exchanged with Lieutenant-Colonel Dalzell.

“ Her Majesty’s Ship “ROYAL ALBERT,”

“ Off SEBASTOPOL,

“ 4th November, 1855.

“ SIR,

“ In reporting the return of the expeditionary Land Force under my command from Kinburn, I am now enabled to make, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, a more ample report of their proceedings, than in my previously hurried despatch I was able to do.

“ The landing of the troops, three miles from Kinburn Fort, was effected without opposition on the 15th October. Owing to a heavy surf there was considerable difficulty in it, but the infantry were all on shore by 11 o’clock (it commenced at 8 a.m.), and from the activity of the Royal Navy employed, the cavalry and most of the artillery were landed in the course of the day, though the first portion of the commissariat was only landed, and with great difficulty, on the evening of the second day.

“ The whole force was very shortly in position. The orders I had received from the French General Bazaine were, to protect with the English troops the right flank from any attack the enemy might make, for the relief of the garrison, from Nicolaieff or Kherson ; whilst the French line was to be in our rear but facing the Fort.

“ The ground I occupied was about a mile in extent ; the

regiments were deployed into line, every advantage being taken of the nature of the ground, which was undulating.

“The tents were pitched in rear of the battalions as they arrived from the landing place. The regiments were employed immediately after landing in entrenching their own fronts, thus making our general line of field works from the sea on either side. A work was also thrown up in the course of the following day, on the left flank of the line to be occupied by field pieces or by ship guns, should the Fort not fall immediately. The nature of the ground rendered any assistance from the Allied gun-boats impossible. The French had hastily thrown up a *place d'armes* in rear of our right, from which a re-embarkation, if necessary, might have been satisfactorily accomplished.

“The bombardment from the ships commenced on the afternoon of the 15th, but from the state of the weather it was discontinued; and on the 16th they were unable to resume it from the same cause. By the morning of the 17th, the field-works thrown up by the troops were, as far as circumstances would admit, very defensible, although too extensive. The outlying pickets had also thrown up small entrenchments at their respective posts; that morning at day-break, I made a reconnaissance with the detachments of French and English Cavalry and the 57th Regiment. The weather becoming thick, the infantry returned after a march of four miles out. The cavalry proceeded to the village of Paksoffka, a few miles further, which they found deserted; at 10 a.m. the ships opened fire, and at three o'clock the forts surrendered, with about 1,400 prisoners; 17 officers and 739 men were given over to me by General

Bazaine, and were subsequently sent on board Her Majesty's ship "Vulcan," to proceed to Constantinople. On the following morning the forts at Ochakoff were blown up by the enemy. French and English Commissioners were appointed for the taking over of the material found in the forts of Kinburn, and for the temporary division of the place. On the 19th I moved the English camp to the immediate neighbourhood of the fort, and occupied the southern shore; the ground is here nearly level with the sea, and so perfectly smooth that it is easily protected by ships on both flanks. On the 20th the English force, with the exception of the 21st Regiment, who were left to do the duties at Kinburn, joined the French in a reconnaissance under General Bazaine. The troops carried three days' provisions, and the Commissariat were able to carry three more. We halted and bivouacked that night at the village of Paksoffka, about eight miles' march of sandy soil. The French occupied a village at a short distance. We had no tents, but the weather was fine, and there was plenty of wood and hay, and a large supply of cabbages and other vegetables.

"The inhabitants had all left. On the 21st we halted.

"The following day, with the cavalry, artillery, and three battalions, I accompanied General Bazaine with a part of the French force, to the village of Skadoffka, about five or six miles, country very open, with occasionally deep sand; always plenty of water in the villages. Having burnt the village, we returned that day to Paksoffka. The detachment of Carabineers, under Captain Wardlaw, had pushed on by my direction to a village about three miles further, where they found inhabitants, who told them that some

Russian cavalry had left them that morning. On the 23rd the whole force returned to Kinburn. On the march, our rear was threatened by about 250 of the enemy's cavalry who, however, soon retired. On the 27th the cavalry and artillery were embarked, and on the 30th the whole of the infantry returned to the Crimea, leaving French troops to garrison the fort.

"I cannot speak too highly of the assistance I have received from the co-operation and counsel of Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and of the support afforded me by him and the officers of the Royal Navy under his command, to whose excellent arrangements for the landing and re-embarkation of the troops, I have been much indebted.

"I beg to assure the Commander-in-Chief of the great satisfaction I have felt in serving under the orders of General Bazaine in this expedition.

"I have received every assistance from Colonel Hurdle, Royal Marines, who commanded a brigade, consisting of two battalions Royal Marines and the 63rd Regiment. 500 marines were added, through the consideration of Sir Edmund Lyons, to this force.

"Also from Colonel Lord West, 21st Fusiliers, commanding a brigade, 17th, 20th, 21st and 57th Regiments; who mentions his brigade-major, Captain Earle, 57th Regiment, and his aide-de-camp, Captain Carleton, 21st Fusiliers, Colonel Hurdle mentions Captain Rodney, Royal Marines, and Captain Ellis, Royal Marines, his brigade-major and aide-de-camp. I was also ably supported by Brevet-Major Best, commanding Royal Engineers; Captain Johnson, commanding Royal Artillery; Captain Wardlaw, com-

narrow escape on this duty. He was, so to say, "blown up," his eyebrows and hair being literally burnt off his face. The enemy, it appeared, had before retreating stuffed every hole and corner in the town with powder.

"Charles Henry Kinahan to be ensign, 2nd November, 1855."

November 21st. A bitter cold day, with snow. We have one hut built; it holds fifty men, and was given to the light company.

On the 23rd of November Lieutenant-Colonel Lindesay's health having failed, he, to the regret of both officers and men, left the regiment for England, and Colonel E. Rowley Hill assumed command.

"William Lancelot Knowles, to be ensign, 7th December, 1855."

On the 30th November, Lieutenant and Adjutant W. S. Marson went on leave to England, on urgent private affairs, from 30th November to the 29th February, 1856.

1st December. It was blowing a gale of wind at midnight and raining heavily; we furnish now, every third day, about 300 men for road-making.

Captain A. W. Fraser died of his wound on the 8th December in the hospital at Balaklava; his remains were brought up to camp, accompanied by Lieutenant C. A. Hand and Assistant-Surgeon W. W. Mills; next day the funeral took place, and his remains were laid alongside those of his brother officers, Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. T. Swyny, Brevet-Major G. N. Harrison, Lieutenant G. C. W. Curtois, Ensigns H. T. Twysden, and J. H. Clutterbuck, in the officers' graveyard on Cathcart's Hill.

Lieutenants Vincent Mackesy, and T. K. Morgan both died at Scutari, and were buried at that station.

Never since our arrival in the Crimea had we experienced such severe weather as marked this month. Notwithstanding the cold of 30°, large parties were sent to Balaklava daily to bring up wood and materials for building our huts. Having been away on the expedition to Kinburn, the regiment was not so far forward in this work as those regiments which had never left the camp. Nevertheless we made ourselves sufficiently comfortable for the coming winter. The companies without huts were provided with double tents, which, when furnished with boarded floors and stoves, were found to be both warmer and much drier than the wood huts. Explosions took place almost daily in the docks, which were being destroyed as quickly as possible. Our loss continued extremely light notwithstanding the constant fire of the enemy. Precautions were taken to avoid surprise along the whole of our positions from Inkerman to Balaklava. The Russian sharpshooters were very active, and omitted no opportunity of trying their skill as marksmen at every straggler who got within their range.

“Quartermaster-Sergeant James Linford, to be quartermaster, *vice* Ingram, appointed regimental paymaster, *vice* Thorp.”

Colour-Sergeant William Aherin was awarded the Silver Medal and annuity of £20 for distinguished conduct in the field, instead of Sergeant-Major James Slack, who was recommended for an ensigncy.

“Lieutenant K. B. Stuart, to be captain, *vice* A. W. Fraser, died from his wound.”

1856—January the 4th. Last night and to-day the snow fell in good earnest ; it is now two feet deep, and the wind bitterly cold. What a contrast in a regiment. Last year at this time, and in the same encamping ground, our poor men were dying from hunger, exposure, want of clothing, and hard work ; scarcely a man was to be seen about the camp ; while all this day the camp has been ringing with shouts and laughter over the good old English game of “snowball,” the regiment having engaged in pitched battle, one wing against the other, officers and non-commissioned officers mixing in the fight, and heartily joining in the fun.

The Russians kept up a heavy fire this morning, but did us no harm. The troops have now their full allowance of everything, and the health of the regiment, and, indeed, of the whole army, is excellent.

“1856—15th January, Sergeant-Major James Slack and George W. Wynford Knapp, 25th January, to be ensigns.”

The docks of Sebastopol were totally destroyed on the 4th February by our Royal Engineers, and Fort Alexander, which mounted sixty-four guns, was also blown up on the 11th inst. The Russians opened a very heavy fire, during these operations, across the harbour of Sebastopol without any loss to us.

“Edward Conduit Bicknell to be ensign, 26th February, 1856.”

On the 28th February, the news arrived that an armistice to the 31st March had been concluded, and, as if to celebrate the occasion, the large barracks in the rear of the Redan, known by the name of “White Buildings,” were blown up and effectually destroyed in the afternoon.

The army now were employed daily in collecting Russian shot and shell that had been fired at them from Sebastopol during the siege, carrying them from the ravines and trenches to the newly-made railway for conveyance to Balaklava harbour for carriage to England.

A great number of our men have been occupied in digging immense ditches round about the graveyards in the Crimea in which the troops have been buried ; the earth was thrown inside the enclosure, and built up with the inner side of the ditches very high, in order to make them quite safe from desecration.'

"On the 7th March, Major C. E. Fairtlough to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Lindesay ; and Brevet-Major W. F. Carter to be Major, *vice* Fairtlough."

The treaty of peace was signed, at Paris, on the 30th March, and made known at Sebastopol on the 2nd April, 1856.

The uniform of the regiment was again changed, the old coatee being replaced by a tunic. The fleur-de-lis which was worn as an ornament on the coatees of the officers and sergeant-major, and the star which was worn on the buttons of the men, were discontinued on the new tunic, as (it was said) written authority sanctioning their wear could not be produced. There is, however, every probability that sanction to wear the fleur-de-lis was obtained as a reward for the capture of Guadaloupe from the French in 1759, when the regiment suffered heavily in both officers and men.

There is extant a miniature of an officer of the regiment (Major Johns) who joined in 1797, which shews the fleur-de-lis as an ornament then worn on the epaulette,

Also the regimental plate, some of it very old, has the fleur-de-lis engraved upon it.

It is scarcely credible that these ornaments, could or would have been taken into wear by a regiment bearing a reputation of so high a character, without first obtaining the sanction of His Majesty the King.

At Helvoetsluys our baggage was taken by the enemy, on which occasion were lost the attestations and other documents belonging to the regiment, and it is believed that the authority to wear the fleur-de-lis was amongst them. It would be a graceful act, and much appreciated by the corps, if the authorities would renew the sanction and allow the regiment to wear the old badge they prize so highly; at any rate it would be no undeserved favour to issue an authority to the regiment to wear the badge as an emblem to commemorate the threefold capture of Guadaloupe, viz., in 1759, in 1810, and again in 1815, and that of Martinique in 1809, from the French with their eagles and flags, &c. It is certain that for nearly a century the star was worn on the buttons and breastplates of the officers and men, and it is probable that the authority to wear it was lost with the other documents at Helvoetsluys. A tradition was current among the old soldiers of the regiment that they won the star by their brilliant services in America from 1775 to 1781, where they frequently rode, as mounted infantry, under that celebrated cavalry leader, Colonel Tarleton. H. P. Johnson, in his history of the surrender of Cornwallis, says: "The troopers under Tarleton, whom the State Militia avoided as so many wild beasts, rode at will over the country, and nearly succeeded in capturing Governor Jefferson and the Assembly at Charlottesville."

(Extract).

“SEBASTOPOL,

“19th April, 1856.

“MY LORD,

“On the 15th, General Luders came with many Russian officers to Marshal Pelissier's to breakfast. . . . On the 17th, Marshal Pelissier reviewed the French army on the range of heights near the monastery of St. George.


“The army then marched past, eighty-eight battalions, five regiments of cavalry, siege artillerymen, sappers, and 198 guns; it lasted till 3 p.m.

“General Luders then came to luncheon at the English head-quarters. The general officers of the army had been invited, and Marshal Pelissier, with many French officers, and General La Marmora, with Sardinian officers, were good enough to meet General Luders at this house.

“The English army was formed at a short distance in front of these head-quarters. The siege train and the sappers on the right of the infantry; forty-nine battalions in contiguous quarter distance columns of regiments.

“Two troops of Horse Artillery, and five batteries, and two heavy batteries, on the left of the line; in all eighty-six guns. Two regiments of the Land Transport Corps were complete and in good order in the rear. General Luders rode down the line, accompanied by a large assembly of Russian, French, and Sardinian officers; and the troops also marched past him.

“I have the satisfaction of assuring your lordship of the



steady, the good, and the healthy appearance of the army ; of its very apparent efficiency in every branch ; of the order, quietness, and regularity with which every regiment passed by ; and it was the subject of pride to us all to feel that such was the appearance of the army of England in the Crimea.

“ General Luders returned to Bagtcheserai, having expressed himself much gratified at the attention shown by the allies.

“ I have, &c., &c.,

“(Signed) W. J. CODRINGTON,

“ *General Commanding.*”

“ The LORD PANMURE,
&c., &c.”

The officer commanding the regiment presented the following certificate to Ensign James Slack, without any solicitation on his part :—

“ Ensign James Slack is about to leave the Service Companies, being supernumerary of the probable establishment of the regiment.

“ He landed with the regiment in the Crimea and was present with it in every engagement.

“ He was promoted from Sergeant-Major on account of his gallant conduct in the field.

“ He was a sober, trustworthy, non-commissioned officer ; is an excellent drill, and would be a good adjutant.

“He received a medal for distinguished service in the field, and the Crimean medal with four clasps.

“(Signed) E. ROWLEY HILL,

“*Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel*

“*Commanding 63rd Regiment.*”

“Camp before Sebastopol,

“26th April, 1856.”

“Return of Casualties of Officers and Men of the 63rd Regiment who were killed, died from wounds, and invalided during the Crimean Campaign, from the 1st July, 1854, to the 30th June, 1856 :—

	Officers.	Sergts.	Corps.	Drs.	Privts.
1854—1st July to 30th Sept.	0	1	2	0	31
„ 1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	5	5	8	1	117
1855—1st Jan. to 31st March	1	19	22	2	262
„ 1st April to 30th June	8	10	7	2	83
„ 1st July to 30th Sept.	10	11	12	2	75
„ 1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	6	8	15	1	37
1856—1st Jan. to 31st March	9	18	10	2	22
„ 1st April to 30th June	9	11	10	8	85
	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - -	48	83	86	18	712

“The regiment received orders to proceed to Nova Scotia, and on the 5th May left the camp before Sebastopol for Balaklava, and embarked on board the “Andes” Steamship for Malta. We arrived at Constantinople on the 7th, and found our good friends of the “Princess Royal” there, who received us with loud and continuous cheers, which the regiment heartily returned, and, as the “Andes” steamed

slowly past, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne," the crew of the "Princess Royal" manned yards and gave cheer after cheer as their parting greeting to the regiment. On the 11th May we arrived at Malta, and transhipped to the "Himalaya," in which ship, with the 62nd Regiment, we proceeded to Halifax in Nova Scotia.

"HORSE GUARDS,

"August 5th, 1856.

"The Queen, having completed the review of the regiments which served in the Army of the East, has commanded His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief to welcome their return from that arduous service.

"Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express her admiration of their good order and discipline. Victorious when opposed to the brave and enterprising enemy with whom it had to contend, the army has earned the gratitude of the country.

"The patient endurance of evils inseparable from war, and an instinctive determination to overcome them, are characteristic of the British soldier, and the events of the war have proved that those national virtues have not degenerated during a long previous peace.

"The Queen deplotes the loss of many of her best officers and bravest soldiers, but history will consecrate the ground before Sebastopol as the grave of heroes.

"By order of His Royal Highness the General
Commanding-in-Chief.

"(Signed)

G. A. WETHERALL,

"Adjutant-General."

(Extract).

“HOUSE OF COMMONS.

“Sebastopol Committee Report.

“From the middle of November, the army was, during a period of many weeks, reduced to a condition which it is melancholy to contemplate, but which was endured, both by officers and men, with a fortitude and heroism unsurpassed in the annals of war. They were exposed under single canvas to all the sufferings and inconveniences of cold, rain, mud, and snow, on high ground, and in the depth of winter. They suffered from overwork, exposure, want of clothing, insufficient supplies for the healthy, and imperfect accommodation for the sick.

“The patience and fortitude of the Army demand the admiration and gratitude of the nation, on whose behalf they fought, bled, and suffered.

“Their heroic valour, and equally heroic patience under sufferings and privations, have given them claims upon their country which will doubtless be gratefully acknowledged.

“Your Committee will now close their report with a hope, that every British Army may in future display the valour which this noble Army has displayed, and that none may hereafter be exposed to such sufferings as are recorded in these pages.”

The following are the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, who remained in the Crimea from the first landing there on the 14th September, 1854, till the end of the war, and who left the Crimea with the regiment on the 5th of May, 1856 :—

Captains F. L. T. Paterson, V. H. Bowles, Archibald Wybergh, Ensign James Slack, Paymaster Henry Ingram, Quartermaster James Linford, Assistant-Surgeons W. W. Mills, and Francis O'Dell.

2801 Quarter-Master Sergeant S. Meagher, 1560 Colour-Sergeant R. Hughes, 1911 Colour-Sergeant P. Falbey, 1988 Colour-Sergeant J. Preston, 1304 Colour-Sergeant W. Aherin, 2410 Sergeant M. Donohue, 2616 Sergeant H. Elliott, 1200 Sergeant W. Morris, 2170 Corporal A. Denis, 2415 Drummer J. Roe, 2181 Privates P. Boyle, 3216 J. Caffrey, 1851 D. Ferguson, 2257 H. Hind, 1497 R. Ireland, 2879 C. Keys, 2724 C. Leary, 2282 J. McGerry, 1664 J. Monaghan, 3142 P. Maguire, 1260 J. Murkin, 2940 T. Noonan, 3269 F. O'Shea, 3482 P. Rielly, 1728 T. Smith, 1763 W. Smith, 1262 A. Thompson, 2645 J. Armstrong, 1966 T. Brown, 2955 W. Day, 3057 W. Gaffney, 2012 W. Hutcherson, 2632 A. Keefe, 3143 G. Lahey, 2037 J. Lively, 1781 W. McGarry, 3114 M. McGrath, 2767 M. McQueen, 3247 C. Nolan, 1853 M. O'Kane, 3111 T. Quirk, 2659 J. Rielly, 3314 J. Tadd, 2711 J. Warrant. Total, eight officers and forty-four non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file.

The following table contains an interesting account of the battles, sorties, &c., &c., showing the dates and the number of officers and men killed, wounded, and missing, during the war in the Crimea :—

CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN, COMMENCED 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1854.

Dates.	Fights in the Crimea.	Killed.				Wounded.				Missing.				Total Killed, Wounded & Missing.				Grand Totals.
		Officers.	Sergts.	Drs.	R. & F.	Officers.	Sergts.	Drs.	R. & F.	Officers.	Sergts.	Drs.	R. & F.	Officers.	Sergts.	Drs.	R. & F.	
14 September, 1854	Landed in the Crimea ...																	
20 "	Battle of Alma ...	26	19	2	306	73	95	17	1427	...	...	2	16	99	114	21	1749	1983
21 to 25 "	Mackenzie's farm, cavalry affair ...																	
26 "	Took town of Balaklava ...																	
13 to 17 Oct.	Russian sortie and bombardment...	2	1	...	21	3	9	2	124	...	...	...	...	5	10	2	145	162
18 to 21 "	Siege ...	1	2	1	18	10	6	1	95	...	...	...	...	11	8	2	113	134
22 to 26 "	Siege and Balaklava infantry ...	1	...	...	14	9	3	1	102	...	...	...	...	10	3	1	116	130
22 to 26 "	Siege and Balaklava cavalry ...	13	16	4	142	27	21	4	199	...	...	...	...	40	37	8	341	426
27 Oct. to 1 Nov.	Siege ...	2	...	...	5	1	2	1	23	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	28	34
2 to 6 "	Inkerman on the 5 Nov., and siege.	43	37	4	551	101	112	21	1690	1	4	...	58	145	153	25	2299	2622
7 to 20 "	Sortie ...	1	...	...	12	...	4	...	36	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	48	53
21 to 26 "	Siege ...	...	...	...	6	3	1	...	34	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	40	44

CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN—continued.

Dates.	Fights in the Crimea.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Total Killed, Wounded & Missing.				Grand Totals.
		Officers.	Serjts.	R. & F.	Officers.	Serjts.	R. & F.	Officers.	Serjts.	R. & F.	Officers.	Serjts.	Drs.	R. & F.	
1 to 3 June, 1855	Siege	...	1	7	3	...	25	...	...	...	3	1	...	32	36
4 to 7 "	"	...	12	118	42	21	600	...	...	28	54	31	5	718	808
8 to 10 "	"	...	...	19	5	10	105	...	...	...	5	10	...	124	139
11 to 14 "	"	...	1	21	1	3	94	...	...	...	1	4	...	115	120
15 to 17 "	"	...	...	11	2	3	72	...	...	...	2	3	...	83	88
18 " "	Redan	...	21	121	70	82	81060	2	...	20	91	100	9	1281	1481
Evening of 18 to 21 June, 1855	Siege	...	...	15	1	1	92	...	...	...	1	1	...	107	109
22 to 24 June, 1855	"	...	1	7	1	...	41	...	...	2	2	...	...	48	50
25 to 28 "	"	...	...	10	1	2	70	...	...	...	1	2	...	80	83
29 June to 1 July, 1855	"	...	2	3	...	...	1	48	...	...	2	...	1	51	54
2 to 5 July, 1855	"	...	1	11	2	3	102	1	...	...	3	3	3	113	122
6 to 8 "	"	...	1	10	1	1	49	...	...	...	2	1	...	59	62
9 to 12 "	"	...	1	13	3	3	102	...	...	...	2	4	...	115	123
13 to 15 "	"	...	1	4	1	...	34	...	...	...	2	...	...	38	40
16 to 19 "	"	...	1	10	...	...	56	...	...	...	1	2	...	66	69
20 to 22 "	"	...	...	10	...	3	1	58	...	...	...	3	1	68	72
23 to 26 "	"	...	...	20	1	4	1	133	...	...	1	4	1	153	159
27 to 29 "	"	...	1	11	5	2	106	...	...	...	5	3	...	117	125

Head-Quarters at sea, on board the "Himalaya," proceeding to Nova Scotia, 1st June, 1856.

Strength—29 officers, 46 sergeants, 17 drummers, 36 corporals, and 618 privates.

The officers on board the "Himalaya" were as follows :— Colonel E. R. Hill, commanding, Major Thomas Harries, Captains F. D. Grey, F. T. L. Paterson, J. C. Magnay, V. H. Bowles, W. W. Arbuthnot, A. Wybergh; Lieutenants G. P. Beamish, A. M. Dumeresq, S. H. Bruce, S. Moore, R. H. Archer, G. W. Clutterbuck, J. R. Ramsbotham, A. G. Griffiths, F. H. D. Veith; Ensigns R. E. Sprowle, A. P. Powys, C. Bunbury, Alfred Stokes, J. A. Ogilvy Carnegie, C. H. Kinahan; Paymaster, H. Ingram; Adjutant, Lieutenant W. S. Marson; Quarter-Master J. Linford; Surgeon, H. Crisp, M.B.; Assistant-Surgeons, W. W. Mills and F. O. Dell.

The regiment arrived in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 2nd June. The citizens of Halifax wishing to welcome and congratulate the regiment on its arrival from the Crimea, presented an address, to which Colonel E. R. Hill gave a suitable reply.

1857. A very destructive fire occurred in the town of Halifax on the 1st January, which consumed a church and thirteen houses: the regiment was quickly on the scene, and worked zealously and uninterruptedly at the fire engines until twelve o'clock at night, when the progress of the fire was arrested.

A general order having been issued directing the names to be furnished of those who had distinguished themselves

during the war in the Crimea, and whom it was intended to recommend for the newly instituted order of valour "The Victoria Cross," the following officer's name with testimonials were forwarded by Lieutenant-General Kenah, C.B., Colonel of the 63rd Regiment :—

"35, ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON,

"1st May, 1857.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter from Lieutenant Slack of the 63rd Regiment, covering a statement of his services in the Crimea, with highly honourable certificates from Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable R. A. G. Dalzell, and Lieutenant-Colonel P. Lindesay, his late commanding officers; and I have to request you will be pleased to lay the same before His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the view that this deserving officer's claim should be taken into the favourable consideration of His Royal Highness.

"I have, &c.,

"THOMAS KENAH,

"*Lieutenant-General,*

"*Colonel 63rd Regiment.*"

"The MILITARY SECRETARY,

"Horse Guards."

"BIRR BARRACKS,

"27th April, 1857.

"Claim.—For leading, under a heavy fire, some soldiers, and liberating Major the Honourable R. A. G. Dalzell,

commanding the 63rd Regiment, from his horse, which had been killed under him when far in advance at the battle of Inkerman, saving him thereby from being either killed or taken prisoner by the Russians.

“JAMES SLACK,

“*Ensign 63rd Regiment.*”

(Testimonial).

“BIRR BARRACKS,

“29th April, 1857.

“SIR,

“I have the honour to forward the enclosed application from Ensign James Slack, of the Depôt 63rd Regiment, relative to his obtaining the “Victoria Cross” for his services in the Crimea, and as I was with the regiment until they were removed to Balaklava, I can vouch for the accuracy of his statements, and I beg to recommend him for that honour, and to request you will submit his name for the favourable consideration of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

“I have, &c.,

“C. LE M. CAREY,

“*Brevet-Major,*

“*Commanding Depôt 63rd Regiment.*”

“To Lieutenant-General

“SIR THOS. KENAH, C.B., Colonel 63rd Regiment,

“35, Albemarle Street, London,”

(Certificate).

"Ensign James Slack, of the 63rd Regiment, landed with the army in the Crimea and served uninterruptedly throughout the war in succession as Colour-Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, and Ensign. He was remarkable for exemplary conduct, zeal, and entire devotion to the Service. He was conspicuous for coolness and intrepidity at the battle of Inkerman in the support of his officers, by encouraging and leading whilst the regiment was closely engaged with the enemy, and by imminent exposure in extricating his commanding officer, whose horse had been killed under him far in advance. His bravery was recognized in orders; and he was promoted to Sergeant-Major (in which capacity he had hitherto been acting) from that date.

"On several occasions he wished to join parties of volunteers for extra dangerous service in the trenches, but his position and duties as Sergeant-Major precluded permission being granted. I consider no commissioned officer of the 63rd Regiment more deserving of honorary rewards.

"(Signed) ROBT. A. G. DALZELL,

"Lieutenant Colonel,

"Late Commanding 63rd Regiment.

"BRIGHTON,

"22nd April, 1857."

(Testimonial.)

"48, ALBANY STREET, EDINBURGH,

"22nd April, 1857.

"MY DEAR SLACK,

"It would give me much pleasure did you obtain the Legion of Honour for your services in the Crimea. For

your conduct in the field, and your zeal and attention to the arduous duties of Sergeant-Major previous to my taking the command of the regiment in June, 1855, I heard you mentioned in the highest terms; and from that period to the return of the expedition from Kinburn, being in command of the regiment, I bear willing testimony to your trustworthiness, and willingness on all occasions.

"Considering the General of the Division and both Brigadiers were killed or wounded at Inkerman, I think the services of the regiment were fairly represented by Lord Raglan, but am also of opinion that more notice would have been taken of the 63rd Regiment had one of them been able to have made a report; and in this way, perhaps, more of the honours that have been liberally bestowed would have fallen to the regiment. With best wishes for your success in life, believe me to be,

"Very truly yours,

"P. LINDESAY,

"*Lieutenant-Colonel,*

"*Late Commanding 63rd Regiment.*"

"To ENSIGN J. SLACK,

"63rd Regiment."

(Testimonial.)

"BALAKLAVA,

"4th March, 1855.

"Regimental Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable

"R. A. G. DALZELL, commanding 63rd Regiment.

"No. 1,687, Colour-Sergeant James Slack, of number Six

Company, is promoted to Sergeant-Major of the Regiment, his appointment to date from the 5th November, 1854, in recognition of zealous service and bravery at the battle of Inkerman, which fell particularly under the commanding officer's observation.

“By order,

“(Signed) W. S. MARSON,

“*Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.*”

The claim, however, was not entertained by the committee appointed to investigate such claims, to whom it was submitted, on the 17th June, 1857. This committee, or board, it appears, was composed of Generals Simpson, Scarlett, Lord Rokeby, &c.

“WHITEHALL,

“2nd March, 1858.

1858. “The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto the undermentioned officers Her Majesty's royal licence and permission that they may accept and wear the insignia of the several classes of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, attached to their respective names, which His Imperial Majesty the Sultan hath been pleased to confer upon them as a mark of His Majesty's approbation of their distinguished services before the enemy during the late war, and that they enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging.

“IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIE, FIFTH CLASS.

“Conferred upon Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable R. A. G. Dalzell, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Fairtlough, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. Harries, Major W. F. Carter,

Captain F. L. T. Paterson, Captain C. J. Magnay, Captain V. H. Bowles, Captain A. Wybergh, Ensign J. Slack."

"WHITEHALL,

"March 2nd, 1858.

"The Queen has been pleased to give and grant to those officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of Her Majesty's Army, who, with the sanction of Her Majesty, have been allowed to receive medals conferred by His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Majesty the King of Sardinia, and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, for services during the late war, Her Majesty's royal permission to wear the same.

"LEGION OF HONOUR, FIFTH CLASS.

"Lieutenant-Colonel T. Harries, Major W. F. Carter, Sergeant H. C. Elliott, and Private J. McGowan.

"SARDINIAN WAR MEDAL.

"Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable R. A. G. Dalzell. Served Eastern Campaign of 1854, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the first part of the siege of Sebastopol in 1855."

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Fairtlough served Eastern Campaign of 1854, Alma and Inkerman, at the latter he was severely wounded.

"Captain F. T. Logan Paterson. Served Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855-6, including battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, siege of Sebastopol; also in expedition to Kertch and Kinburn.

"No. 3404, Private P. Ceaton. Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of Alma,

Balaklava, and Inkerman, expedition to Kertch, assault and fall of Sebastopol, and capture of Kinburn. Private Ceaton attacked and stabbed two Russians, was himself wounded, but refused to leave the field.

“FRENCH WAR MEDAL.

“No. 1560, Sergeant-Major Robert Hughes distinguished himself in the trenches before Sebastopol, 3rd October, 1854. Being with a company of the regiment far in advance to cover a working party, and the company being exposed to a cross fire, he showed great coolness and intrepidity, keeping the men steady and firm; and subsequently, the colours of the regiment having been brought from the camp by a company left to guard them, and afterwards ordered out, he took one of the colours and carried it under a heavy fire. He was wounded at Inkerman, but, notwithstanding, was very instrumental in defending an officer of the regiment who had been severely wounded. He continued with his regiment the whole war.

“No. 2266, Colour-Sergeant James Ward, when in the trenches on a sortie of the enemy, which excited some alarm, immediately went round the sentries, and posted himself with the most advanced one, subsequently taking a prominent part in repulsing the enemy, thus fully maintaining the character he had acquired during previous engagements.

“No. 1200, Colour-Sergeant William Morris, at the battle of Inkerman, finding himself far in advance with a number of men, collected them, took the command, and, though

attacked by a superior number of the enemy, maintained his post, repulsing the attacking party.

"No. 1304, Sergeant William Aherin. During the battle of Inkerman, a portion of the regiment, in their ardour having gone beyond their position, and on their return it being known that Ensign Clutterbuck was killed, and that his body was left on the field, Sergeant Aherin instantly volunteered to fetch it, and, accompanied by a single private, went far in advance, and brought in the body. On the same day, the only officer of his company being wounded, he took the command, and held it during the charge, maintaining discipline and conduct.

"No. 1423, Colour-Sergeant John Brophy, at the battle of Inkerman, accompanied the colours. The regiment was engaged with the enemy in a hand to hand struggle. Ensign Clutterbuck, who carried one of the colours which was separated from the other, was killed, when Sergeant Brophy immediately took it up, and, though severely wounded, defended it, and brought it safe from the *melée*.

"No. 2719, Sergeant Arthur Roberts, at the battle of Inkerman, when carrying one of the colours (the ensign having been severely wounded), himself received a wound which caused him to fall; he, however, got up quickly, took up the colours, and refusing to leave the field, continued to carry it until incapacitated by a second wound.

"No. 3201, Private John McGowan, at the battle of Inkerman, behaved in a particularly gallant and bold manner, charging forward, and being the first to clear a breastwork in pursuit of the enemy. In the trenches he exhibited a cool and dauntless bearing on every occasion of danger.

"No. 2307, Private Daniel Sullivan. One of his comrades being made prisoner at the battle of Inkerman by the enemy, he rushed at them, killed three, and rescued his comrade; he was in battle, and on every occasion, whether in the trenches or in open field, distinguished for his valour and spirit."

1858. In June, Captain E. J. Hunt, Ensign G. W. W. Knapp, E. C. Bicknell, and 114 men joined the head-quarters of the regiment.

"Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Harries to be lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Hill, appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of the Windward and Leeward Islands, on the 17th September. Thomas Atkinson, 10th November, Francis Thomas Hulton, 19th November, and James Stewart Smyth, 20th November, to be ensigns. Joseph Edward O'Loughlin to be assistant-surgeon, 5th August."

1859. "To be Ensigns, John P. Mayers Burton, 11th January, Charles Ellison Terrot, 18th January. Ensign J. Slack promoted to lieutenant, and appointed on the staff of the School of Musketry, at Hythe, 22nd April. Major Dawson Hill, 3rd June, and John Thacker, 30th September, to be ensigns."

1860. "Thomas Colville to be ensign, 9th March."

On the 30th July the regiment took part in the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, furnishing a guard of honour under Captain F. L. T. Paterson, and on the following day it took part in the grand review held on the common near Halifax.

Captain Vere Hunt Bowle's company was sent to St. John's, New Brunswick, as guard of honour to receive the

Prince, and Captain C. C. Pye's to Frederickton, N.B., to reinforce Captain Archibald Wybergh's company already there.

The band of the regiment accompanied His Royal Highness to New Brunswick, and received a compliment from His Royal Highness through his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

"Major F. W. Carter to be lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Harries; Captain E. T. Logan Paterson to be major, and Lieutenant Stephen Moore to be captain, 16th November."

1861. "Lieutenants George Watlin Clutterbuck, 16th August, and John R. Ramsbottom, 16th August, to be captains."

"Ensigns Thomas Atkinson, Thornton Scovell, and John P. Mayers Burton to be lieutenants, 16th August."

"Ensign Charles Ellison Terrot to be lieutenant 19th December."

1862. "Lieutenant Arthur George F. Griffiths to be captain, *vice* Charles Augustus Hand, drowned on the occasion of the wreck of the transport ship "Spartan," 11th February.

"Reginald Simon Fraser, 7th January, and William Bigg, 4th February, to be ensigns. Ensign Major Dawson Hill to be lieutenant, 4th February."

The regiment left Halifax, arriving at St. John's on the 13th February, supposed to be on active service in Canada. One company started from Halifax on the 14th February, in sleighs, for Rivière du Loup, the remainder following in succession, in company with field batteries of artillery, each detachment was ten days on the march from St. John's to Rivière du Loup. The regiment from thence proceeded to Montreal by train, and, after a short delay, to London,

Canada West, where the head-quarters arrived on the 1st March.

"Robert Prescott Harrison, from the 37th Regiment, to be major, *vice* Francis Douglas Grey, exchanged 6th May; Jasper Burne to be ensign, 6th May."

1863. "James Arthur Hanbury, M.B., to be surgeon, 20th February.

"Ensign John Thacker to be lieutenant, 3rd March, and Justinian H. Edwards to be ensign on the same date."

On the 7th October, Captain E. J. Hunt and Lieutenant G. W. W. Knapp arrived with a detachment of two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, and fifty privates.

1864. On the 30th May the regiment, under Major V. H. Bowles, proceeded to Hamilton, Canada West, and occupied the Victoria Barracks.

"Ensign Thomas Colville to be lieutenant, and William Stevens Ward to be ensign, 19th July.

"Lieutenant William Grogan Graves to be captain, and Richard Carr Francis Burton to be ensign, 23rd August."

1865. "Captain Alexander Moore Armstrong, from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be captain, *vice* Captain James Power Boyd, exchanged 2nd May."

On the 4th July the regiment embarked for Quebec, disembarked at Point Levi the next morning, and remained in camp till the 1st August, when it left for England, landing there on the 14th, and proceeded to Aldershot.

On the 15th September the troops were reviewed by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, who was pleased to express himself much gratified at the appearance of the regiment.

1866. On the 10th September the regiment left for Scotland, arriving there the next day. The head-quarters and five companies proceeded to Glasgow, three to Ayr, and two companies to Paisley.

The regiment was present at the inauguration of the statue erected in memory of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, by the citizens of Glasgow. The ceremony was performed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, to whom the regiment furnished a guard of honour.

1867. "Major V. H. Bowles to be lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Carter, 28th July."

The regiment embarked at Greenock on the 20th August on board Her Majesty's troopship "Tamar," for Ireland, landed at Kingstown, and arrived in Dublin on the 22nd. Head-quarters and six companies were stationed in the Richmond, and four companies in the Royal Barracks.

1868. In March, head-quarters and three companies were removed to the Royal, five companies to the Linen Hall Barracks, and two companies to the Curragh camp.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Kenah, K.C.B., colonel of the regiment, died on the 26th March, and was succeeded by Major-General Arthur Cunliffe Van Notten Pole, who had joined the regiment as ensign, and as lieutenant-colonel commanded it, having served, continuously, twenty-seven years with the regiment in Portugal, Van Dieman's Land, East Indies, and at home.

In November the regiment furnished companies in aid of the civil power during the general election in Ballina, Belmullet, Castlebar, Newport, Westport, Sevinford, Mullingar, Boyle, and Bally-mole, returning to the Curragh on the 2nd December, and on the 31st proceeded to Cork.

1869. In January detachments were sent to Cork Harbour, Camden Fort, and Carlisle Fort, and in February a company was sent to Youghall, and the head-quarters to Fermoy. In October the head-quarters, under Lieutenant-Colonel V. H. Bowles, left Fermoy for Kinsale, furnishing detachments in Bandon, Bantry, and Skibbereen.

1870. On the 13th May Lieutenant and Adjutant William Stevens Ward died suddenly of heart disease, and was buried in Kinsale churchyard with the usual military honours. The funeral was attended by the whole of the troops in garrison, by detachments of the Royal Navy, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and a number of gentry in the neighbourhood. Lieutenant Ward was a very promising young officer, and deeply regretted. In June the regiment moved to Cork, under orders for the East Indies. Previous to the regiment leaving Kinsale, a kindly farewell address from the clergy, magistrates, and gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, was read to the regiment on parade; Lieutenant-Colonel Bowles made a suitable reply. In June and July the regiment received 360 volunteers from various regiments, and 166 recruits, to complete the strength to the Indian establishment.

The service companies embarked in Her Majesty's troopship "Serapis" on the 7th October, at Queenstown, and sailed the same day. The regiment consisted of one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, eight captains, ten lieutenants, five ensigns, five staff officers, forty-four sergeants, thirty-nine corporals, seventeen drummers, and 823 privates, with a schoolmaster and armourer attached to the regiment. They arrived at Alexandria on the 21st, and

disembarked the next day, crossing the Isthmus of Suez during the night, embarked in Her Majesty's troopship "Euphrates" in the morning, and arrived at Bombay on the 7th November. The regiment disembarked on the 9th, and proceeded by rail to Barrakur, where the camp equipage and native establishment of the 107th regiment were taken over, and from thence it marched to Hazareebaugh, in eleven marches, a distance of 120 miles, reaching its destination on the 9th December.

The following officers landed with the regiment in India:— Lieutenant-Colonel Vere Hunt Bowles, Commanding; Major J. E. D. Hill, Major W. G. Graves; Captains J. S. Smith, T. Scovell, C. E. Terrott, W. Bigg, R. W. F. Burton, C. O. James, T. Aked, M. Stourton; Lieutenants T. M. Dolan, F. W. Day, R. W. Bastow, W. H. Wickens, C. J. Ryan, F. W. R. Jones, H. J. Goings, W. L. Gronow, H. H. F. Pidcock, J. H. Jackson; Ensigns W. G. Nuthall, A. G. Millar, W. Palmer (Adjutant), R. M. Smythe, H. R. Cook, C. I. S. Whittall; Paymaster F. Piper; Quartermaster J. Linford; Assistant-Surgeons J. B. Hannah, and T. O'Farrell, M.D.

In December Lieutenant H. H. Pidcock exchanged with Lieutenant F. M. Leslie, 103rd Regiment.

1871. Surgeon George Peacocke, M.D., joined the regiment, and died on the 5th June at Hazareebaugh, of diphtheria. Ensign W. R. Le G. Anderson joined. Captain E. S. Savage joined from England in July, having exchanged from half pay with Captain J. S. Smith.

The regiment received 16 volunteers from other regiments in August.

In October, Captain W. Bigg retired by the sale of his commission. Surgeon J. H. Robotham joined in December on appointment from China. Captain N. X. Gwynne joined in November, having exchanged from the 96th Regiment with Captain T. Aked. Quartermaster John Keatinge joined in December, having exchanged with J. Linford. Ensign G. L. Garstin joined from England.

1872. New colours were presented to the regiment on the 12th February by Mrs. Vere Hunt Bowles, wife of the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

The regiment stood on parade over 800 strong. The old colours were carried by Ensigns W. R. Le G. Anderson and G. L. Garstin, and trooped for the last time; they were then carried from the right to the left of the regiment in line, the band following, playing "Auld Lang Syne," and on reaching the rear of the regiment were handed to two colour-sergeants. The regiment then formed three sides of an oblong, the drums were piled in the centre, and the colours placed against the pile of drums.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Robert Milman, then delivered an eloquent and stirring address, after which the usual consecration prayers were read, and a hymn sung by the band; at the conclusion of the consecration the colours were handed by Captains T. Scovell and C. E. Terrott (both majors being in England) to Mrs. Bowles, who presented them to Ensigns A. G. Millar and C. J. S. Whittall, and delivered the following address:—

"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers: The honour conferred on me this day I esteem a very great privilege. In presenting you with these new colours, I feel

confidently they will be guarded as a sacred trust from Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and will ever bind you to the performance of your duty to your Sovereign and to your country, with that brave and noble spirit for which the gallant West Suffolk Regiment was ever conspicuous throughout many a glorious campaign, and to which the honourable badges on your colours bear testimony. I trust the old chivalry of the regiment may ever be upheld, and that you will be foremost to defend every good and noble cause, and be the pride of your country, as you are this day that of your commanding officer. More especially I trust that 'Holiness to the Lord' may be inscribed in the hearts of all those who enjoy the proud distinction of serving under these 'banners,' which I now have the honour to present."

To this eloquent address Lieutenant-Colonel V. H. Bowles made a suitable reply, and, after expressing the thanks of the regiment to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta for the honour conferred on it, the regiment formed line, and the colours were received with a general salute, and marched to their place in the centre of the line, the band playing "God save the Queen." The regiment then marched past in quick time, and was dismissed. All the ladies and gentlemen at the station were present at the ceremony, and were afterwards entertained at luncheon, and at a ball in the evening. The next evening the sergeants of the regiment gave a ball in honour of the presentation, to which all the officers, their wives, and the ladies and gentlemen at the station were invited, nearly all of whom attended.

Major Patrick Hunter exchanged from the 82nd Regiment

with Major W. G. Graves, and joined from England on the 25th February.

Captain Arnold D. Saportas exchanged from the 95th Regiment with Captain T. M. Dolan, and joined from England in March.

Quartermaster John Keatinge died at Hazareebaugh on the 21st March of heart disease. Sub-Lieutenant F. G. L. Mainwaring joined from England on the 19th April.

“Serjeant-Major William Ridler to be quartermaster, vice Keatinge, 8th June.”

“Sub-lieutenant Rawdon E. D. Rielly joined in December, 1873.”

The regiment won a very handsome prize cup in January. It was presented by His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief in India, for competition in rifle shooting by the regiments serving in the Presidency of Bengal. Thirty-one regiments competed for this prize, and in addition to the cup, his lordship presented a valuable gold watch for the best shot of the winning team, which was won by Sergeant Halahan, Orderly-room clerk.

In March, Captain H. M. Parkinson, Lieutenants T. D. O'Brien and R. W. Studdy, two sergeants, one drummer, and twenty-two privates, joined the regiment from England.

Lieutenant-General Arthur Cunliffe Van Notten Pole, Colonel of the regiment, died on the 21st August, 1873, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Maitland Wilson.

The regiment left Hazareebaugh in November. Head Quarters and three companies proceeded to Jhansi, three

companies to garrison the fortress at Gwalior, and two to Nowgong, where they arrived in December.

1874. "Brevet-Colonel H. R. Browne, from the 37th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Bowles exchanged, 1st December." He assumed command on the 11th. Colonel Bowles issued a farewell order to the regiment before leaving.

1875. "Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Leckie to be Lieutenant-Colonel *vice* Colonel Browne appointed Brigadier General in India, 7th August. Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Hughes from 88th Foot to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th October, *vice* Leckie, retired full pay."

1876. Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Hughes joined on the 3rd January, and assumed command of the regiment.

Captain C. E. Terrot, one sergeant, one corporal, and eighty privates, joined the corps from England in March.

On the 22nd November, the regiment marched, *via* Gwalior, Agra, and Muttra, to join the Imperial assemblage at Delhi. It arrived there on the 20th December, and formed part of the Force assembled there on the occasion of the proclamation of the assumption of the title "Empress of India," by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

The strength of the regiment present on that important occasion was one lieutenant-colonel, one major, five captains, six subalterns, five staff-officers, thirty-eight sergeants, thirty-two corporals, fourteen drummers, and 519 privates.

1877. On the 10th January the regiment left Delhi for Meean Meer, where it relieved the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots.

Captain Charles Owen James and ninety rank and

file joined on the 25th February from the home battalions.

“Captain C. E. Terrot to be Major, 24th November, 1877. General Sir Richard Waddy to be Colonel, *vice* Sir Thomas Maitland Wilson to 96th Foot, 15th October. Captain G. E. Borradaile and Lieutenant J. H. Jackson joined from England on the 9th December.

1878. On the 17th January the regiment was removed into camp on account of the prevalence of fever, and after marching about the district, returned to Meean Meer on the 22nd February.

“Major W. L. Auchinleck, 53rd regiment, to be Major, *vice* Major C. E. Terrot, exchanged, 2nd February, 1878.”

It was inspected by Lieutenant-General Stewart, C.B., and the following remarks were recorded:—

“The highly satisfactory condition of the 63rd Regiment reflects much credit on Colonel Hughes and all concerned.”

In November the regiment moved by rail to Umballa, and relieved the 1st battalion 12th foot. Colonel Hughes proceeded on the 8th November to take command of the 2nd Brigade Kabul Field Force, then forming at Mooltan, under the command of Lieutenant-General Stewart, C.B.

1879. On the 19th January Quartermaster K. Stokes, who counted upwards of 40 years' service, died at Bombay, on his way to England, on medical certificate. Lieutenant J. H. Jackson died on the 23rd January, at Solon, near Simla. This officer, who had risen from the ranks, was much and deservedly respected; a monument to his memory was placed by his brother officers in the graveyard at Solon, on the spot where his remains were buried.

“Major William Fraser Forbes Gordon to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Colonel Hughes, appointed Brigadier General.”

“Quartermaster-Sergeant Daniel White to be Quartermaster, *vice* Stokes, deceased, 22nd March.”

On the 21st November the regiment furnished a guard of honour of 100 rank and file, with the Queen's Colours and band, for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in India (Lord Lytton), Captain A. D. Saportas, Lieutenants H. R. Cook and W. Tenison were the officers of the guard of honour. Captain F. W. Day died on the 3rd December, at Umballa, after a short illness. This occurrence was announced with regret to the regiment, in the regimental orders. A monument, erected by his brother officers, marks where he was buried in the Umballa Cemetery.

1880. Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. F. Gordon, commanding 63rd Regiment, died, whilst on leave, at Bareilly, on the 17th March, at the house of Major G. B. Wolseley, 65th Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General. Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, who came from the 20th Regiment as a Major, on the 24th January, 1873, held command of the regiment on several occasions, and his death was deeply regretted by all. A party, consisting of Major W. L. Auchinleck, five officers and ten men, went to Bareilly, for the purpose of escorting his body to Umballa. At Bareilly his remains were escorted to the railway station by 2nd Queen's, 30th Regiment, &c., &c. He was buried at Umballa with the usual military honours, and a small monument marks the spot where his body was interred in the Umballa Cemetery.

“Major William Lowry Auchinleck to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Gordon, died 18th March, 1880,”

The regiment furnished a guard of honour, under Captain H. R. Cook and Lieutenants A. G. B. Stubbs and L. H. Reid, for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in India on the 14th April, and another on the 29th June of 100 rank and file, under Captain H. R. Cook, at the Umballa railway station, to the Right Honourable the Earl of Lytton, late Viceroy and Governor-General in India.

On the 28th July the regiment was held in readiness to proceed at once to the seat of war in Afghanistan, for the purpose of relieving the besieged garrison of Kandahar. Orders were received to start for Afghanistan on the 12th August. The strength of the regiment proceeding on service was as follows:—Twenty-two officers, and 807 non-commissioned officers and men. The undernamed officers proceeded on service with the regiment:—Lieutenant-William Lowry Auchinleck commanding the regiment, Major C. O. James; Captains, W. L. Gronow, H. R. Cook, H. Chevers; Lieutenants, A. G. B. Stubbs, W. B. Graham, H. S. Smith; Adjutant, F. W. Thomas, L. H. Reid; Second Lieutenants, D. M. L. H. Farrington, M. C. R. Lang, F. B. Mein, T. P. B. Ternan, W. J. R. Wickham, E. W. Codrington, D. J. T. O'Brien; Quartermaster D. White; Surgeon-Majors, R. W. Carter, in medical charge, and A. Long; Surgeons, B. W. Weelings and J. Williamson.

The regiment proceeded in the following order by rail as far as Sibi, a station on the frontier of Beluchistan:—Two companies started on the 12th August, two on the 13th, two on the 14th, and two on the 15th. On the 18th August, at 8 p.m., head-quarters with two companies left

Sibi for Quetta, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Auchinleck, *vid* the Bolan Pass, followed on the 19th, 20th, and 21st by the remaining six companies, two companies each day, there being no accommodation for a larger number of men and their followers at the different posts in the Bolan Pass.

The roads were in bad order, and deep water had to be crossed a number of times. They arrived at Quetta on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th respectively. On the 25th, Captain Cook, Lieutenants Stubbs, and Reid, and second Lieutenant Codrington were ordered to proceed with 168 men to Chaman to join the advanced force under the command of Major-General R. Phayre; and on the 26th, Lieutenant and Adjutant Smith, and Lieutenant Thomas, with 154 men, marched from Quetta to garrison the Khojack, one of the Amram range of mountains—a very important position on the lines of communication; subsequently this party joined the companies under Captain Cook, who assumed command of the four companies.

On the 29th, at 5 p.m., headquarters with four companies, two guns E battery Royal Horse Artillery to replace those lost at Maiwand, and the 8th Bengal Cavalry, under the command of Brigadier-General W. F. Walker, left Quetta for Kandahar, arriving at Killa Abdulla, distance fifty-two miles, on the 1st September. Second Lieutenant D. M. L. H. Farrington, who was sent back from Sukkur sick, died at Kurrachee on the 3rd September.

On the 4th, news arrived that Lieutenant-General Roberts with the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force had reached Kandahar from Kabul on the 1st, and totally defeated Sirdar Ayoub

Khan. The advanced four companies of the regiment were then within two forced marches of Kandahar and the scene of action.

On the 5th, orders were issued for them to retire on Gulistan, where they arrived the same day. Orders were again issued to advance towards Kandahar, and on the 6th they arrived again at Killa Abdulla. The four companies were stationed a few miles outside Kandahar.

On the 10th, Captain Chevers, Lieutenants Lang and Mein, and 100 men proceeded into the Arambi valley under the direction of the political officer to punish the natives, and collect supplies; this duty was satisfactorily performed without loss on our part.

On the 13th and 14th Lieutenant-General Roberts's division marched through Killa Abdulla, *en route* to India; the 60th, 72nd, and 92nd corps formed a part of this force. Major C. O. James proceeded to Kandahar on the 15th to take command of the four companies quartered in cantonments close to the city.

On the 20th, Lieutenant W. B. Graham, and 100 rank and file joined a force under Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to establish communication with a brigade under Brigadier-General Baker, C.B., marching from Chaman over Toba, one of the Amram range of mountains, to punish and collect supplies from the Achekzais. Having performed this duty, they returned to camp on the 23rd. Lieutenant Ternan, with D Company, marched on the 30th to South Khojack, Waller's post; and, three days afterwards, Captain Chevers proceeded with C Company to the same station, and assumed command. Head-quarters

and the remaining two companies marched on the 5th October towards Kandahar, halting for three days at Chaman, where Captain Chevers joined with his command, till he could be supplied with carriage, the greater portion of the baggage animals having died of cold and starvation. Here the remnant of the gallant 66th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hogge, passed *en route* for England.

Captain J. G. C. Robotham joined from England on the 7th.

On the 4th, head-quarters and four companies marched into cantonments at Kandahar, and were joined by the four companies under Major James.

On the 16th, the remarks of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, on the confidential report of the inspection of the regiment were published in regimental orders, "His Royal Highness considers the state of the regiment most satisfactory in every respect, and creditable to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, who is evidently a great loss to the regiment and service generally."

Captain W. F. Nuthall joined from England on the 24th, and Major C. O. James proceeded on sick leave on the 18th November.

The following orders were published to the troops at Kandahar, on the 27th November, by Major-General R. Phayre, C.B.: "In taking leave of the second division Kandahar Field Force, the Major-General begs to tender his hearty acknowledgments to the Brigadier-Generals commanding brigades, Heads of Departments, and Divisional and Brigade Staff, Commanding Officers, Non-commissioned

Officers and Men of all Corps, for the prompt and efficient support which he has invariably received from them since the organization of the division in August last. It has afforded the Major-General sincere pleasure to bring specially to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the admirable energy and zeal which actuated all during the trying and memorable march from Sibi to Kandahar, for the relief of the garrison, in direct co-operation with the Kabul-Kandahar Force commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, V.C., G.C.B.

“Although we were not fortunate enough to arrive at Kandahar in time to participate in Sir F. Roberts’ brilliant victory, yet the Major-General believes he may quote the following passage from His Excellency the Viceroy’s speech, on parade at Lahore, on Saturday, the 13th instant, as applicable to the Sibi-Kandahar lines of communication equally with others:—

“‘But, Sir, if we recall with pride the gallant and stirring deeds of war and victory, there have been other incidents in these operations which we cannot, in justice, overlook. We cannot forget the services rendered by those officers and regiments who were set to guard the line of communication, and I hold, as I have already had occasion in this country to state, that our gratitude is equally due to those who performed that duty with such unwearying patience, and such firmness, in difficulties and trials quite as great as those undergone by their comrades, who have had the better fortune to be engaged in the front.

“‘Let these words from the highest authority in India convey to all ranks the assurance that their distinguished

services on the occasions under reference are recognised and appreciated.' ”

Lieutenants C. A. Gardner and G. P. Ranken, and fifty non-commissioned officers and men joined from the Indian dépôt, on the 22nd December.

1881. Extract from brigade orders by Brigadier-General H. H. James, commanding 1st Brigade Southern Afghanistan Field Force, of which the regiment then formed a portion, 27th January.

“ On relinquishing command of the 1st Brigade Southern Afghanistan Field Force, Brigadier-General James desires to express his high estimation of the soldier-like spirit which has animated all ranks during the trying period since the brigade was formed. To the greater number still in the brigade it has been a time of privations and hardships endured in a manner worthy of them as soldiers.

“ The absence of crime, and the excellent discipline is most creditable to the non-commissioned officers and men, and there can be no surer sign to indicate the efficiency and care of the officers.

“ Captain A. D. Saportas to be major, 4th February, 1881.”

On the 11th February, Major N. X. Gwynne joined from sick leave; he had served as brigade-major to the Peshawur Valley Field Force during the Afghan Campaign of 1878 and 1879, and was present at the First Bazaar Valley Expedition.

Regimental Order, 11th March, 1881.—“ The officer commanding in announcing to the regiment the death of Major C. O. James, which took place at Southampton, on

the 3rd February, feels certain that all ranks will, equally with himself, regret the loss of a good soldier and pleasant comrade."

Major A. D. Saportas, and second Lieutenant A. Wilson joined the regiment at Kandahar on the 12th March.

Kandahar was evacuated on the 22nd April. The 63rd furnished the city guard, and was relieved by the troops of the Amir of Kabul, Abdur Rahman. When the British flag was lowered, a salute was fired, and the city of Kandahar was then delivered to the deputy-governor of the Amir, by Colonel O. B. St. John, the Resident in Southern Afghanistan.

On the 23rd April, the march commenced towards the Khojack, every post being vacated and delivered to the officer commanding the Amir's troops by the political authorities.

The head-quarters of the regiment arrived at Quetta on the 6th May, having left two companies at Gulistan, and two at Killa Abdulla, to garrison those outposts. The Southern Afghanistan Field Force was broken up on the 22nd May, and the Quetta division established under the command of Major-General Hume, C.B. Head-quarters at Quetta.

The regiment was specially selected to form part of it. Under instructions from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Quetta division was still to be considered as on field service, and establishment to be maintained on the Kabul scale.

"General E. R. Jeffrey, C.B., to be colonel, *vice* Waddy, 10th July, 1881."

On the 13th July, 1881, Horse Guards' General Order, Number 41 of 1881 (specially issued on the 11th April, 1881).

“ARMY ORGANISATION”

was promulgated to the army in India, changing the organisation, titles, and uniforms of the regiments of the line and militia, to take effect from the 1st July, 1881, under instructions contained in the above-quoted Horse Guards' General Order.

“The numerical title 63rd regiment is abolished, and the 1st battalion Manchester Regiment substituted in its place, with the 96th regiment as its linked battalion, bearing the title 2nd battalion Manchester Regiment.

“The 1st battalion 6th Royal Lancashire Regiment of Militia taking the title 3rd battalion Manchester Regiment.

“The 2nd battalion 6th Royal Lancashire Regiment of Militia taking the title 4th battalion Manchester Regiment.

“The English depôts of the 1st and 2nd battalions and the 3rd and 4th battalions of the Manchester Regiment being quartered at Ashton-under-Lyne, and called “The 63rd Regimental District.”

“The facings and the officers' lace to be as follows :—

“For English and Welsh regiments the facing to be white. The pattern of lace to be rose.

“The militia battalions to wear an “M” on the shoulder strap above the title of the Territorial Regiment. The badges, &c., to be hereafter arranged.”

On the 21st July the following General Order, dated 7th July, 1881, by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, was published in regimental orders :—

Extract from the *London Gazette*, 7th June, 1881.

"The Queen has been graciously pleased to permit the following regiments to bear the words specified below upon their standards, colours, or appointments respectively, for the recent campaign in Afghanistan :—63rd, West Suffolk Regiment—

"AFGHANISTAN, 1879-1880."

A war medal, with six months' donation, "Batta," was granted to such troops as crossed the Afghan frontier prior to 20th September, 1880. The 63rd Regiment having taken part in the Afghan campaign, received the above-mentioned rewards, bestowed by command of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India.

Here end the records of the 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment.

On the 1st of July, in accordance with the instructions received in Horse Guards General Order, No. 41 of 1881, the 63rd regiment assumed the territorial title—

"FIRST BATTALION MANCHESTER REGIMENT."

"Major N. X. Gwynne to be lieutenant-colonel, 1st July, 1881; Captain C. J. Ryan to be major, 1st July, 1881; Captain F. W. R. Jones to be major, 1st July, 1881; Captain R. W. Studdy to be major, 1st July, 1881."

The head-quarters of the regiment and four companies at Quetta were ordered to march back to the Khojack Post, on the 29th July, on account of the unsettled state of affairs in Southern Afghanistan, Sirdar Ayoub Khan, the Herat chieftain, having defeated the Amir's troops and captured

Kandahar. A strong British force was posted at Chaman and the Khojack, about eighty miles distant from Kandahar, to watch the course of events, but to take no part in the struggle.

On the 5th August the disposition of the regiment was as follows :—Head-quarters and four companies, consisting of 10 officers, and 400 non-commissioned officers and men, Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Auchinleck commanding, were at the Khojack Post. Two companies, consisting of 4 officers and 156 non-commissioned officers and men, at Gulistan, Major A. D. Saportas commanding; and two companies, consisting of 3 officers, and 151 non-commissioned officers and men, at Killa Abdulla, Major N. X. Gwynne commanding—the whole constituting a splendid regiment of 17 officers, and 725 hardy soldiers fit to go anywhere, as its subsequent marches to India will show.

The rank of second lieutenant in the army was abolished on the 1st July.

The following regimental order was promulgated 14th October :—

“The annual confidential report on the inspection of the First Battalion Manchester Regiment, at Kandahar, on the 19th February, 1881, having been submitted to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General to the Forces has intimated that His Royal Highness has been pleased to record the following remarks :—‘The admirable condition of this battalion reflects the greatest credit upon officers and men, and His Royal Highness wishes to be notified to them the pleasure with which he has perused the report of the late Brigadier-General Henderson, and the remarks of Major-General Hume.’ ”

On the 15th October orders were received to make a further reduction of the army serving in the Quetta division, and directing the 1st battalion Manchester Regiment to return to India, four companies *via* the Bolan Pass, and the head-quarters, with the remaining four companies, to compose part of a field force under the command of Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, returning to India *via* the Bogdar route, and Dera Ghazi Khan. The destination of the regiment was arranged as follows :—Head-quarters and four companies to Sialkot, Punjab, three companies to Umritsur, and one company to Fort, Lahore.

On the 17th October, head-quarters and four companies marched from the Khojack to Killa Abdulla, where it was augmented by the two companies stationed at the latter place, and the whole party marched to Segi on the 18th, where it was joined by the two companies which had been for some time stationed at Gulistan outpost.

The whole regiment marched the following day towards Quetta, and reached that station on the 21st. On the same day Captain and Brevet-Major H. F. Jackson, joined the regiment; he had previously served with the brigade under Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, V.C., at Kabul.

On the 30th, E and G Companies commenced the march from Quetta, *via* the Bolan Pass to India, and were followed by F and H Companies on the 31st, by the same route, their destination being Sialkot; Major Saportas was in command.

On the 1st November, the head-quarters, and A, B, C and D Companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Auchinleck, forming a portion of the Field Force commanded by Brigadier-General Wilkinson, commenced its

march from Quetta; part of the country traversed by this column had hitherto remained unexplored. They reached Akushlak the same day—distance about twelve miles; and on the 2nd they reached Camp Khan, sixteen miles; on the 3rd they marched to Kach, twelve miles; and halted on the 4th. They marched to Chapper on the 5th, sixteen miles; on the 6th they reached Khaat, fourteen miles; on the 7th, marched to Sharigh, eight miles; on the eighth, to Nassick, ten miles; and on the 9th, to Hurnai, nine miles, and halted there.

They marched again on the 11th, to Spin Tangi, a distance of eighteen miles; and on the 12th to Gundakin Duff, seventeen miles. The next day being Sunday a halt was made and Divine service held. On the 14th they marched to Toong, fifteen miles.

On the 15th the march was to Gamboli, twelve miles; on the 16th to Khatoon, twelve miles; to Puffa on the 17th, eleven miles; and on the 18th to Thull Chotiale, twelve miles. A halt was now made to recruit the strength of the transport animals.

The column commenced its march again on the 21st to Miah Kot, twelve miles; to Pallose, twelve miles, on the 22nd; to Kinda Reed, distance twelve miles, on the 23rd; to Chumalang, twelve miles, on the 24th; on the 25th to Giche Dawab, nine miles; and on the 26th to Marri Kusht, nine miles, where a halt was made, and Divine service held, it being Sunday.

On the 28th they marched sixteen miles to Girda Kach, where a halt was made.

On the 30th the Force moved eight miles to Rahra Shuw;

and on the 1st December it marched eight miles to Tor Kach; here another halt was made to allow the engineers to make roads, it being impossible to proceed until the obstacles had been removed. On the 3rd December they started again, and arrived at Hinglan Kach, fifteen miles, when a halt was made, and divine service held. On the 5th the column marched to Takh, a distance of fourteen miles. On the 6th it reached Sori, eleven miles. On the 7th Gharakdat was reached, eight miles. On the 8th they marched to Lunjini, ten miles. On the 9th they arrived at Gate, thirteen miles. On the 10th, at Charatta, thirteen miles, and on the 11th arrived at Dera Ghazi Khan, seven miles, where a halt was made.

The total distance marched by this field force, from Quetta to Dera Ghazi Khan, was calculated approximately at 383 miles.

On the 13th December the following field force order was published by the brigadier-general commanding:—

“Brigadier-General Wilkinson has much pleasure in publishing the following telegram from the Quartermaster-General in India, dated Fort William, Calcutta, 12th December, 1881: ‘His Excellency considers the march of your column very satisfactory, and is glad to hear no mishaps have occurred.’”

On the 14th, head-quarters and four companies started for Multan, crossing the Indus on the first day and the Chenab River on the third day, and arrived at Multan on the 17th, a distance of forty-six miles. They left Multan the same day, and arrived at Camp Mian Mir on the 18th, and left it on the 22nd, arriving at Sialkot on the 23rd December,

1881, leaving A, B, and D companies at Umritsur and Govindgurh, Punjab, and C Company at Fort, Lahore.

1882. On February 9th that portion of the regiment stationed at Sialkot was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir M.A.S. Biddulph, K.C.B., commanding Rawal Pindi Division.

On the 23rd the annual sports were held at Sialkot.

On the 25th April, on a regimental parade, the Afghan war medal was presented to both officers and men at Sialkot; and, on the 28th April, the half battalion serving in the Lahore Division received their medals.

The regiment, having served the usual period in the East Indies, received orders to return to England, but hostilities having meanwhile broken out in Egypt, it halted there in August. It consisted of six hundred and sixty officers and men, and two hundred camp followers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Auchinleck, and formed a portion of the troops furnished by our Eastern Empire.

The *Times* correspondent wrote as follows :—

“They were dressed in Khakhi, and were a remarkably fine soldierly-looking body of men; they had served twelve years in India, and, therefore, were thoroughly well seasoned for the work they were called upon to perform in Egypt. A large number of spectators assembled at the Prince's Dock, Bombay, to witness their departure.”

The regiment proceeded to Ismailia, to garrison that station, being the base from whence the army received its supplies, and also to keep the line of communication clear. This important duty was intrusted to it in common with detachments of other regiments, dropped on the line of communication, and with them were a portion of Indian Cavalry.

In October the regiment was stationed in Alexandria, and soon afterwards left for England in the "Iberia." They experienced very stormy weather in the Channel, and were obliged to heave to for several hours, during the night of the storm on the 1st November. They landed at Portsmouth on the 2nd November and, by special train, proceeded to Warley, there to be stationed.

Total number killed and wounded in the army during the Egyptian campaign of 1882 :—

	Killed in action.	Total wounded or injured.	Total deaths from wounds.	Total.
Commissioned Officers	10	52	2	12
W. N. C. Officers and Men	... 82	430	13	95

On the 26th October, Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister, in the Commons House of Parliament, moved a vote of thanks to the Naval and Military commanders, and the officers and men of Her Majesty's Forces employed in the late Egyptian expedition, which was agreed to.

ROYAL REVIEW.—18th November, 1882.

Her Majesty reviewed the troops who had been engaged in the Egyptian Campaign, on the Horse Guards' Parade.

The regiment was conveyed to London from Warley by special train. It was drawn up with the rest of the infantry four deep, the whole length of the south side of the Mall, the ranks in close order, with the officers and colours in the front. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by His Royal

Highness the Prince of Wales, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief, and all the Royal family, took Her station on the Parade, when the troops began to march past.

Major-General Sir H. E. Wood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., who wore the Victoria Cross, commanded the infantry brigade. The leading battalion of this brigade was the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Auchinleck.

The correspondent of the *United Service Gazette* wrote as follows :—

“The 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment looked most soldier-like at the Royal Review, and was loudly cheered whilst marching through the streets.”

Before returning to Warley, on Saturday, the officers of the battalion were entertained at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, by General Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and Lady Grant.

1883. In consequence of the atrocious attempt to blow up the Government buildings, in Parliament Street, Westminster, the regiment received orders to leave Warley, for London. It garrisoned the Tower, and furnished guards at the New Law Courts, the Mint, and other places.

Thirty-five years previously, on the 10th April, 1848, the 63rd regiment had garrisoned the Tower of London, and furnished guards at the Mint and the Mansion House, on the occasion of a great Chartist meeting that was to be held on Kennington Common.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

“His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief has received the Queen’s command to convey to General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of all branches of the expeditionary force, Her Majesty’s admiration of their conduct during the recent campaign, in which she has great satisfaction in feeling that Her son, Major-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, took an active part.

“The gallantry displayed by the well-organised contingent of Her Indian army, and by the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, as well as by Her sailors and marines, has not failed to attract Her Majesty’s attention. The troops of all ranks, in the face of obstacles of no ordinary character, have shown a marked devotion to duty. For a time without shelter in the desert, under a burning sun, in a climate proverbially adverse to Europeans, their courage and discipline were nobly maintained throughout, and to this, under their brave and experienced leaders, may be attributed the success which has distinguished this campaign.

“The defeat of the enemy in every engagement, including the brilliant cavalry charge at Kassassin, culminated in the action of Tel-el-Kebir, in which, after an arduous night march, his position was carried at the point of the bayonet, his guns were captured, and his whole army, notwithstanding its great numerical superiority, was completely dispersed.

"It is, therefore, with the highest gratification that His Royal Highness conveys Her Majesty's welcome to the troops whom it was her pleasure to review on the 18th inst.; and His Royal Highness, at the same time, has to express Her Majesty's thanks to the entire force for the brave and exemplary conduct displayed by all, individually and collectively, during the campaign.

(Signed) R. B. HAWLEY,
"Deputy Adjutant-General."

"General Order,
 "20th November, 1882."

From the *Manchester Courier*, 16th April, 1883.

"Inspection and Distribution of Medals to the Manchester Regiment.

"The 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment (late 63rd), now quartered at the Tower of London, was on Saturday, the 14th instant, honoured by a visit of the Commander of the Home District, Major-General Higginson, C.B., and his staff, for the purpose of an inspection and distribution of the bronze stars presented by the Khedive of Egypt for the late campaign. Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Auchinleck's fine command has, since November of last year, lost the services of about 230 seasoned soldiers, who fought in Afghanistan and Egypt under the gallant officer. These were time-expired men, most of whom, it is satisfactory to know, are now in the reserve; but the turn-out on Saturday morning in the ancient fortress was, in point of numbers, good, while most of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, wore the

Queen's Medal for the Afghan Campaigns of 1879-80. . . .
The battalion paraded at 10.30, under the command of
Lieutenant-Colonel Auchinleck, whose field officers were
Majors C. J. Ryan and F. W. R. Jones, and the Adjutant
Lieutenant H. S. Smith, and was formed up in time to
receive the popular commander of the district.

"Immediately in front of the line were the colours, bearing
records of "Egmont-op-Zee," "Egypt," "Martinique,"
"Guadaloupe," "Peninsula," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevas-
topol," "New Zealand," "Afghanistan, 1879-80," and "Egypt,
1882," and in the rear to the right the band; in the centre a
table laden with stars, under the charge of Quartermaster
D. White, who has followed the fortunes of the regiment
through the last two campaigns in which the regiment has
been engaged, and to the left a squad of recruits. On
looking along the line one could not but be impressed with
the fine bearing of this regiment, which is a credit to the city
whose name it bears. By the time the General arrived,
precisely at 11 o'clock, every point of vantage from which
a view of the parade could be obtained was filled by a large
crowd, for it was a "free day" at the Tower. Major-
General Higginson, C.B., was accompanied by Colonel the
Hon. P. S. Methuen, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General, and
Lieutenant Vesey-Dawson, Coldstream Guards, Aide-de-
Camp, and, having been received with the usual salute, the
gallant officer at once proceeded to make a close inspection
of the battalion. This over, column was formed, and the dis-
tribution was at once commenced, the officers first receiving
the decoration. These were Lieutenant-Colonel Auchinleck,
Major Ryan, Major Jones, Captain H. R. Cook, Captain H.

Chevers, Lieutenant W. Tenison, Lieutenant A. G. B. Stubbs, Lieutenant W. B. Graham, Lieutenant H. S. Smith, Lieutenant T. P. B. Ternan, and Quartermaster D. White. The non-commissioned officers and men followed, the ceremony lasting about half-an-hour. At its close the column turned to the right, and Major-General Higginson, C.B., addressed the battalion as follows:—‘1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, I cannot dismiss the parade without expressing to you the great gratification it has afforded me to accept the invitation of your colonel to present the medals for the Egyptian war, as thereby I have had an opportunity of seeing a regiment, of which any district might be proud. I was perfectly aware when I came here that the men in this battalion, having served in the campaigns in Afghanistan and Egypt, were capable of setting an example to younger soldiers, showing them that no matter in what quarter they may be called upon for duty, the reputation of the regiment and the honour of the cloth it wears is the first consideration a soldier has to study. It is my duty to explain that a regiment brought suddenly to London is placed in a position of great temptation. I had expected a certain amount of irregularities under the circumstances, but, without making a comparison between you and other corps, I must express the great pleasure I feel in knowing that you have made so good a start. I have said these few words on the first opportunity of seeing you, and I hope when I make my inspection of you again I shall be enabled to repeat them. You have brought an excellent reputation, and I have little doubt,

when the time comes, you will carry it away with you.' The parade was then dismissed."

The officers attended the Prince of Wales's levée on the 23rd April, as a body, and were presented to His Royal Highness by their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Auchinleck.

"Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Terrot, 53rd, to be lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel N. X. Gwynne, 2nd May, 1883, exchanged."

On the 18th July, the regiment was paraded on the Guards' parade, Hyde Park, for the inspection of Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief. After the inspection and a severe drill, His Royal Highness addressed the men, saying "that he was pleased with their soldier-like appearance and their steady drill; and was glad to again make the acquaintance of the old 63rd."

On the 10th and 11th of August the regiment left the Tower, and will be stationed at Warley until further orders.

SIXTY-THIRD (WEST SUFFOLK) REGIMENT.

Return, showing Battles, Campaigns, and Expeditions in which the Regiment has been Engaged, the Generals in Command, the Colonels of the Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonels who have Commanded it from 1758 to 1883.

Dates.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Battles, Campaigns, &c., &c.	Generals in Command.
24 January, 1759 ...	D. Watson...	P. Debrisay ...	Guadaloupe ...	Barrington.
17 " 1775 ...	F. Grant ..	J. Paterson ..	Bunker's Hill ...	Gage.
27 August, 1776 ...	" ..	" ..	Brooklyn ...	Sir H. Clinton.
11 September, 1777 ...	" ..	" ..	Brandywine ...	" ..
6 October, 1777 ...	" ..	" ..	Fort Clinton ...	" ..
31 May 1779 ...	" ..	" ..	Stony Point ...	Vaughan.
12 May, 1780... ..	" ..	" ..	Charleston... ..	Sir H. Clinton.
9 September, 1780... ..	" ..	" ..	Fish-Dam ...	Major Wemyss (wounded).
20 November, 1780	" ..	" ..	Blackstock Hill ...	Colonel Tarleton.
26 April, 1781 ...	" ..	" ..	Hobskirk Hill ...	Lord Rawdon.
8 September, 1781... ..	" ..	" ..	Eutaw Springs ...	Colonel Stewart.
4 November, 1794... ..	Earl Balcarres ...	J. Levison Gower...	Nineguen ...	Duke of York.
31 December, 1794	" ..	" ..	Bommel ...	" ..
4 January, 1795 ...	" ..	" ..	Geldermalsen ...	" ..
24 March, 1796 ...	" ..	" ..	Port Royal ...	R. A. Abercrombie.

1 May, 1796 ..	Earl Balcarres ...	J. Levison Gower...	St. Lucia ...	R. A. Abercrombie.
10 June, 1796 ..	"	"	St. Vincent ...	"
July to Oct., 1796...	"	"	Charib War ...	P. Hunter.
August, 1798... ..	"	R. Breton ...	Honduras ...	"
27 August, 1799 ..	"	"	Holder ...	Sir R. A. Abercrombie.
11 September, 1799	"	"	Juy ...	Duke of York.
19 September, 1799	"	"	Schagen-Burg ...	"
2 October, 1799 ..	"	"	Egmont-op-Zee ...	"
6 October, 1799 ..	"	"	Alkmaar ...	"
25 June, 1800 ..	"	"	To Coast of France...	Sir James Pulteney.
August, 1800	"	"	Ferrol ...	"
24 December, 1807	"	D. Boswell ...	Madeira ...	Lord Beresford.
8 February, 1809 ..	"	S. Fairclough ...	Martinique ...	Colonel Barnes.
8 to 15 Aug., 1809...	"	Cosmo Gordon, } 2nd Battalion }	Flushing ...	Earl of Chatham.
6 February, 1810 ..	"	S. Fairclough...	Guadaloupe ...	"
8, 9 & 10 Aug., 1815	"	D. Ratray ...	"	"
1 January, 1827 ...	William Dyott...	E. Burke ...	Portugal ...	Sir G. Beckwith.
20 September, 1854	Thomas Kenah...	E. S. T. Swyny	Alma ...	Sir James Leith.
25 October, 1854 ...	"	"	Balaklava ...	Sir William Clinton.
5 November, 1854...	"	"	Inkerman ...	Lord Raglan.
31 May, 1855... ..	"	Hon. R. A. G. Dalzell	Ketch ...	"
18 June, 1855... ..	"	P. Lindessy ...	Redan ...	Sir George Brown.
8 September, 1855...	"	"	Sebastopol... ..	Lord Raglan.
4 October, 1855 ...	"	"	Kinburn ...	James Simpson.
12 August, 1880 ...	"	W. L. Auchinleck...	Afghanistan ...	The Hon. A. Spencer.
14 October, 1881 ...	Sir R. Waddy ...	"	Kandahar ...	R. Phayre.
10 July, 1882... ..	E. R. Jeffrey ...	"	Egypt... ..	H. H. James.
				Sir G. Wolseley.

CASUALTIES IN THE CRIMEA.

Return of the total number of Officers and Men in the Army who have been wounded in the Crimea; of the wounded, who have since died; of those who have been invalided, of those who have recovered and returned to their duty; of those who have died from sickness; of those invalided; distinguishing Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners, as well as Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men, up to the 1st June, 1856. Also is added, in the three last columns, the total number of Officers and Men who were killed in the Crimea up to the 1st June, 1856.

	Number Wounded.			Number of Wounded, since Dead.			Number of Wounded, since Invalided.			Number Recovered and Returned to Duty.			Number Died from Sickness.			Number Invalided to the end of the War.			Number Killed in Battle.		
	Officers.	Non-Com.	Men.	Officers.	N.C. Officers.	Men.	Non-Com.	Officers.	Men.	Non-Com.	Officers.	Men.	Non-Com.	Officers.	Men.	Non-Com.	Officers.	Men.	Non-Com.	Officers.	Men.
Cavalry ...	22	21	216	4	1	25	See	38	585	23	53	954	70	850	8	10	104				
Artillery ...	30	37	595	1	4	48	In-	98	1,171	10	35	1,263	164	1,953	10	10	111				
Sappers and Miners ...	12	7	79	6	1	22	valid.	18	154	5	7	168	41	176	9	1	31				
Infantry ...	422	514	9,892	73	79	1,753		528	8,920	104	479	12,935	862	10,602	119	140	2,191				
Staff... ..	29	...	...	2	...	...		...	...	5	...	...	...	...	11						
Total ...	515	579	10,782	86	85	1,848	...	682	10,830	147	574	15,320	1,137	13,581	137	161	2,497				

* With respect to the columns, the Return No. 204 states, "There are no documents in the Adjutant-General's office which will afford the information specified in the above columns, and the same can only be obtained (and probably then but imperfectly) from officers commanding regiments in the Crimea."—Parliamentary Papers 204, Sess. 1854-5; 57, Sess. 1857.

STATEMENT OF FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE REGIMENT.

From 1759 to 1764 in the West Indies	...	5 years.
„ 1775 to 1783 in America	... ..	8 „
„ 1794 to 1795 in Holland	... ..	1 year.
„ 1795 to 1799 in the West Indies	...	4 years.
„ 1799 to 1799 in Holland	... ..	1 year.
„ 1800 to 1803 in Ferrol, Gibraltar, and Malta	... ..	3 years.
„ 1807 to 1807 in Madeira	... ..	1 year.
„ 1808 to 1819 in the West Indies	...	11 years.
„ 1826 to 1828 in Portugal	... ..	2 „
„ 1829 to 1833 in New South Wales	...	4 „
„ 1834 to 1847 in the East Indies...	...	13 „
„ 1854 to 1856 in the Crimea	... ..	2 „
„ 1856 to 1865 in Nova Scotia and Canada	... ..	9 „
„ 1870 to 1882 in the East Indies...	...	11 „
„ 1882 to 1882 in Egypt	... ..	1 year.

1883.

The 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment is 126 years old, and it has served more than half that period on foreign service, viz., sixty-six years. ✕

Names of non-commissioned officers of the 63rd, now 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, who have been awarded the annuity and medal for meritorious service, Quartermaster-Sergeant James Stewart, £15, from 13th May, 1847. Died 29th January, 1848.

Quartermaster-Sergeant James Linford, £20, from 5th November, 1854, promoted quartermaster of the regiment, 28th December, 1855; Sergeant-Major John Dolan, £15, from 12th October, 1865; Colour-Sergeant Joseph Leamy, £10, from 1st September, 1871.

In the *London Gazette*. War Office, 19th February, 1884.

"Captain W. L. Gronow to be Major, *vice* C. J. Ryan, seconded for service on the staff.

SERVICES OF THE COLONELS AND LIEUT.- COLONELS OF THE 63RD REGIMENT.

COLONEL DAVID WATSON.

In 1758 the second battalion of the 8th foot was constituted a regiment, and numbered 63rd regiment, and the command of the corps was conferred on Colonel David Watson (21st April, 1758), who had held for several years the appointment of quartermaster-general in North Britain. He was removed to the 38th foot in 1760.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM BOOTHBY, BARONET.

"Having entered the army in the reign of George II., Sir William Boothby served with reputation several years, and was promoted on the 19th March, 1750, to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 30th foot. In 1760 he succeeded General Watson in the colonelcy of the 63rd regiment, was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1762, removed to the 50th regiment in 1764, and to the 6th foot in 1773, the command of which corps he retained till his decease on 15th April, 1787."

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR R. PIERSON, K.C.B.

“ Was for many years in the 1st Foot Guards, in which regiment he was appointed major, with the rank of colonel, in the army, 21st July, 1760. On 10th July, 1762, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and on 5th September, 1764, he was appointed colonel of the 63rd regiment, from which he was removed on 11th September, 1765, to the 36th regiment. In 1772 he was promoted lieutenant-general, and appointed a Knight of the Bath, and on 27th November, 1778, was removed to 13th Dragoons.

“ He was taken suddenly ill on his return from the theatre, on the night of the 12th of February, 1781, and before the following morning was dead.” — *Royal Military Calendar*.

COLONEL SIR CHARLES HOTHAM, BARONET,

“ Was the son of Sir Beaumont Hotham, Baronet. Was for many years an officer in the 1st Foot Guards, in which corps he was promoted to the rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel, in May, 1758, and in 1762 he obtained the rank of colonel in the army; he also held the Court appointment of Groom of the Bed Chamber to King George III., who nominated him to the colonelcy of the 63rd foot in 1765. He was removed to the 15th foot in 1768.

“ He died in 1794.”

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL F. GRANT.

(SON OF THE LAIRD OF GRANT.)

“ Ensign, independent company of foot, doing duty in

the Highlands, commanded by Captain-Lieutenant John Campbell, 17th July, 1739.

“Lieutenant, Earl of Crawford’s regiment of foot, 1st November, 1739 (afterwards 42nd Black Watch).

“Captain, Lord Sempill’s regiment, 18th June, 1743 (afterwards 42nd Black Watch).

“Major, 42nd regiment, 1st October, 1745. Lieutenant-Colonel, 42nd Regiment, 17th December, 1755.

“Lieutenant-Colonel, Commandant 90th regiment, 9th July, 1762. Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay.

“Colonel in the army, 19th February, 1762. Colonel 63rd regiment, 5th November, 1768.

“Major-General, 30th April, 1770. Lieutenant-General, 29th August, 1777. Served in Flanders in 1745, and distinguished himself in a skirmish on the 29th April, near the village of Veson, previous to the battle of Fontenoy, in which battle the regiment won general admiration. In June, 1756, the 42nd arrived in New York under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, and took part in the campaigns against the French, including the battle of Ticonderoga, July, 1758.

“Colonel Grant is also favourably mentioned for his conduct at the capture of Martinique, in 1762.” Died at Bagshot, January, 1782.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HON. A. LESLIE,

“Son of the Earl of Leven and Melville, was appointed ensign in the 3rd Foot Guards in 1753, captain in the 64th regiment in 1756, and major in the same corps in 1759.

Served with the 64th in America, and was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy in 1766. In 1775 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the king, with the rank of colonel in the army. When the American war commenced, Colonel Leslie was actively employed, and evinced ability and valour on numerous occasions. In 1779 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In October, 1780, he sailed from New York, with 3,000 men, for the Chesapeake; landed at Virginia, and destroyed stores belonging to the rebels at several places. In November he re-embarked and sailed to Charleston, where he found orders to join Earl Cornwallis on the frontiers of North Carolina. Marched from Charleston, with 1,500 men, on 19th December, and joined Earl Cornwallis on the 18th January, 1781. He was second in command at the battle of Guildford, and his conduct was commended in the public despatch of Earl Cornwallis. He afterwards commanded a body of troops in South Carolina, and on the 2nd January, 1782, was rewarded with the colonelcy of the 63rd regiment; in 1787 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and was appointed colonel of the 9th foot in the following year (4th July, 1788). He was second in command in North Britain for several years. In the winter of 1794 he was employed in suppressing riots at Glasgow, where he caught a severe illness, of which he died at his seat of Beechwood, near Edinburgh, on 27th December.

He has been commended for an amiable disposition, in which benevolence, valour, and modesty were happily blended.

COLONEL, EARL WALDEGRAVE.

"Viscount Chewton and Baron Waldegrave, Master of the Horse to the Queen, Aide-de-camp to the King, Colonel of the 63rd Regiment of Foot, and one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council."—*Annual Register of 1789.*

Died 17th October, 1789, at the Earl of Aylesford's seat at Packington, County Warwick.

ALEXANDER, EARL OF BALCARRES.

"Ensign, 53rd Foot, 15th July, 1767.

"Not appointed lieutenant.

"Captain, 42nd Foot, 28th January, 1771.

"Major, 53rd Foot, 9th December, 1775.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, 24th Foot, 8th October, 1777.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, 71st Foot, 13th February, 1782.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, 71st Foot, 25th March, 1783.

"Colonel, Brevet, 20th November, 1782.

"Colonel, 63rd Foot, 27th August, 1789.

"Major-General, 12th October, 1793.

"Lieutenant-General, 1st January, 1798.

"General, 25th September, 1803.

"Served three years in Canada and North America, under Generals Sir Guy Carleton and Burgoyne. Present at the action at Trois Rivières, 1st June, 1776; commanded the Light Infantry of the army at Ticonderoga and Hugbarton, the 7th July, 1777; also at Freeman's Farm, 19th September; on the heights of Saratoga and Freeman's

Farm, with the command of the advanced corps of the army, Brigadier-General Fraser having been killed in the action, 1st October.

"On the 8th October he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 24th, which regiment he accompanied to the interior of the country, it having been included in the convention of Saratoga. On 20th November, 1782, his lordship received the rank of brevet-colonel, and was appointed to command in Jersey; he was charged for one year with the correspondence and communications with the armies of La Vendée and Des Chouans. On 12th October, 1793, he received the rank of major-general, and continued on the staff at Jersey, from which he was removed to command the forces in Jamaica, and was present in the Maroon war. Was on the staff in the West Indies six years and nine months. He died in 1825."—*Royal Military Calendar*.

GENERAL WILLIAM DYOTT.

- "Ensign, 4th Foot, 14th March, 1781.
- "Lieutenant, „ 9th May, 1782.
- "Lieutenant, half-pay, 25th June, 1783.
- "Lieutenant, 4th Foot, 28th December, 1784.
- "Captain, „ 30th April, 1793.
- "Major, 103rd Foot, 19th May, 1794.
- "Lieutenant-Colonel, 103rd Foot, 18th September, 1794.
- "Lieutenant-Colonel, 28th Foot, 1st September, 1795.
- "Lieutenant-Colonel, 25th Foot, 11th November, 1795.
- "Colonel, Brevet, 1st January, 1800.
- "Colonel, 63rd Foot, 7th April, 1825,

" Brigadier-General, 11th February, 1804.

" Major-General, 25th April, 1808.

" Lieutenant-General, 4th June, 1813.

" General, 22nd July, 1830.

" Aide-de-camp to the King, 29th April, 1802.

" Served in the Campaign of 1796, in the West Indies, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 25th Foot. In 1801 he served in Egypt until the surrender of Alexandria. In 1809 he was placed on the Staff of the Expedition to Walcheren as a Major-General, and in October was sent home with despatches by Lieutenant-General Don. Died 7th May, 1847, at Freeford."—*Royal Military Calendar*.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR HENRY WATSON.

Cornet, 3rd Dragoons, 6th May, 1795.

Lieutenant, „ 10th February, 1796.

Captain, „ 25th June, 1803.

Captain, 48th Foot, 25th December, 1807.

Major, Portuguese Army, 18th January, 1810.

Major (half-pay) „ 25th October, 1814.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet, 17th August, 1812.

Colonel, Brevet, 22nd July, 1830.

Colonel, 63rd Foot, 17th May, 1847.

Colonel, 15th Foot, 25th November, 1850.

Major-General, 28th June, 1838.

This officer served throughout the Peninsular war with the Portuguese army, was frequently engaged with the enemy and greatly distinguished himself. He was badly wounded in the battle of Salamanca. He died 31st of August, 1851.

GENERAL THOMAS KENAH, C.B. (PENINSULA.)

“ Ensign, 14th August, 1799.

“ Lieutenant, 9th May, 1800.

“ Captain, 3rd March, 1804.

“ Major, 5th November, 1812.

“ Lieutenant-Colonel, 27th December, 1813.

“ Colonel, 22nd July, 1830.

“ Major-General, 23rd November, 1841.

“ Lieutenant-General, 11th November, 1851.

“ Colonel, 63rd Regiment, 25th November, 1850.

“ Served in Holland in 1799, and was present in the action of the 19th September, as well as in several other minor affairs. In Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in 1801; in Sicily, from 1808 to 1812; subsequently on the Eastern coast of Spain, as assistant, and afterwards as deputy adjutant-general at the head of the department, and was present at the battle of Castalla, as also several other affairs. Served also at the siege and capture of Genoa in April, 1814.

“ He has received the gold medal from the Grand Seignior for the Egyptian campaign, and also the silver war medal with one clasp. Died 26th March, 1868.”—*Hart*.

GENERAL ARTHUR CUNLIFFE VAN
NOTTEN POLE.

Ensign, 63rd Foot, 7th November, 1826.

Lieutenant, 5th June, 1830.

Captain, 18th October, 1833.

Major, 2nd December, 1837.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd September, 1844.
 Inspecting Field Officer, Recruiting District, 23rd
 December, 1853.

Colonel, Brevet, 20th June, 1854.

Major-General, 13th December, 1859.

Lieutenant-General, 9th April, 1868.

Colonel, 108th Foot, 31st January, 1868.

Colonel, 63rd Foot, 27th March, 1868.

Served with the 63rd Foot in Portugal, New South
 Wales, and Van Dieman's Land, and in India till 1853, when
 he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a recruiting
 district. He was twice employed against the natives in Van
 Dieman's Land under Sir G. Arthur. Died 21st August,
 1873.

GENERAL THOMAS MAITLAND WILSON.

Ensign, 15th April, 1824.

Lieutenant, 13th May, 1826.

Captain, 23rd December, 1831.

Brevet-Major, 9th November, 1846.

Major, 18th August, 1848.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 15th June, 1849.

Colonel, 28th November, 1854.

Major-General, 7th January, 1864.

Lieutenant-General, 23rd April, 1872.

General, 1st October, 1877.

Colonel, 63rd Foot, 22nd August, 1873.

Colonel 96th Foot, now 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment,
 15th October, 1877.

GENERAL SIR RICHARD WADDY, K.C.B.

Ensign, 17th August, 1832.

Lieutenant, 4th May, 1836.

Captain, 18th November, 1841.

Major, 14th February, 1852.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd March, 1854.

Colonel, 28th November, 1854.

Major-General.

Lieutenant-General, 21st November, 1876.

Colonel, 63rd Foot, 15th October, 1877.

Was present with the 50th Regiment at the battle of Punniar (medal). Served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, in command of the 50th Regiment, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol. Mentioned in despatches of Lord Raglan for distinguished conduct in command of the trenches, when the enemy made a sortie in force—wounded in the trenches, 13th October, 1854. Medal and clasps, C.B. Knight of the Legion of Honour. Sardinian and Turkish Medals, and 4th Class of the Medjidie. Died 9th July, 1881, at Kingstown, Dublin.

GENERAL EDMUND RICHARD JEFFREY, C.B.

Ensign, 16th June, 1825.

Lieutenant, 11th October, 1827.

Captain, 2nd February, 1838.

Major, 12th May, 1843.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th June, 1854.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 16th March, 1855.

Colonel, 1st April, 1858.

Major-General, 6th March, 1868.

Lieutenant-General, 1st October, 1877.

Honorary General, 29th August, 1878.

Colonel, 63rd Foot, 10th July, 1881.

Served with the 88th Regiment in the Eastern campaign of 1854, and was present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman (was wounded at the latter when he commanded the regiment), and the siege of Sebastopol. Medal and clasps, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PETER DEBRISAY.

Ensign, Cornwallis's (now 11th Foot), 14th August, 1738.

Lieutenant, Sowle's ,, ,, 1st July, 1743.

Captain, Bocland's ,, ,, 11th October, 1744.

Major, 50th Foot, 15th December, 1755.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 17th April, 1758.

Was several years Quartermaster-General of North Britain.
Killed at Fort Royal, Guadaloupe, 23rd March, 1759.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS BALL.

Ensign, Montagu's (now 11th Foot), 15th May, 1729.

Lieutenant, Cornwallis's ,, 28th January, 1740-1.

Captain-Lieutenant, Sowle's (now 11th Foot), 14th July, 1743.

Captain, Sowle's (now 11th Foot), 1st May, 1745.

Major, 64th Foot, 25th April, 1758.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 20th June, 1759.

Was removed to the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey in February, 1760, which post he held till 1770.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS BOWYER.

Ensign, Clayton's (now 14th Foot), 10th December, 1735.

Lieutenant, „ „ 24th January, 1740-41.

Captain, Price's „ 23rd April, 1746.

Major, 67th Foot, 2nd November, 1758.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 18th February, 1761.

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES PATERSON.

Ensign, Royal Regiment, 4th November, 1740.

Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Royal Regiment, 8th June, 1744.

Captain, 2nd Battalion Royal Regiment, 27th April, 1756.

Captain, 3rd Foot, 27th August, 1756.

(The 2nd Battalion 3rd Foot, to which this officer belonged, was formed into the new 61st Foot, and the old 61st Foot became the 76th Regiment.)

Major, 63rd Foot, 23rd February, 1760.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 15th June, 1763.

Colonel, Brevet, 29th August, 1777.

Colonel, 28th Foot, 13th July, 1787.

Major-General, 20th November, 1782.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES WEMYSS.

Ensign, 40th Foot, 6th August, 1766.

Lieutenant „ 1st April, 1767.

Captain „ 14th March, 1771.

Major, 63rd Foot, 10th August, 1778.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet, 22nd August, 1783.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 20th September, 1787.

COLONEL STEPHEN HOWE.

Ensign, 12th Foot, 26th October, 1773.

Lieutenant, „ 30th June, 1777.

Captain, 96th Foot, 10th April, 1780.

Major, Brevet, 22nd April, 1783.

Major, 62nd Foot, 29th October, 1783.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 31st July, 1789.

Colonel, Brevet, 26th February, 1795.

Colonel, 5th West India Regiment, 20th May, 1795.

Local rank of Brigadier in the West Indies, 1st July, 1795.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL J. LEVISON GOWER.

“Appointed Ensign 2nd Battalion Royals, 9th February, 1791, and served with the regiment at Gibraltar. Lieutenant, 25th April, 1792 in the 19th Foot; and captain, 9th Foot, 16th January, 1793. With the latter rank he served in the West Indies, and was present at the siege of Fort Bourbon, Martinique, in the action under General Thomas Dundas, on the heights above the town of St. Pierre, and at its capture; at the siege of Morne Fortunée, and capture of St. Lucia, where the 9th Regiment remained in garrison. In March, 1794, he was appointed to a majority in the New South Wales corps; and lieutenant-colonel in the 63rd Foot, 2nd July, 1794. He joined the latter regiment in Holland; and commanded it in the sortie from Nimeguen; also in front of Bommel; in the action of Geldermalsen; and in the subsequent retreat of the army, till its return to England in 1795. In October, 1795, he

embarked with the 63rd for the West Indies, and was at the relief of St. Vincent's in 1796, and, in the several attacks made by Sir Ralph Abercrombie on the enemy's position at the Vigie, and during the subsequent service in the Charib country till he returned to England in October, 1796. In 1798 he again went to the West Indies, and was sent with dispatches from Jamaica to England. In May, 1799, he received a company in the Coldstream Guards; he served in the expedition of that year to the Helder, and in December retired on half-pay. The 1st January, 1800, he received the brevet of colonel, and the 1st June following, was appointed aide-de-camp to the king. In June, 1803, he received the colonelcy of the 11th Garrison Battalion; in November following, the rank of brigadier-general, and served on the staff in England, and in South America under Lieutenant-General Whitelocke. The 30th October, 1805, he was appointed major-general, and the 1st January, 1812, lieutenant-general. Died 14th September, 1816."—*Royal Military Calendar*.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ROBERT BRERETON.

"The 21st August, 1761, this officer was appointed second lieutenant in the late 104th Foot, but remained at a military academy till August, 1763, when he joined his regiment previous to its reduction. He was on half-pay from the reduction of that corps until the 20th January, 1771, when he was appointed to a lieutenancy in the 30th Foot, and which he joined at Gibraltar the 28th of the following month; he remained doing duty with this corps on a foreign station, and in Great Britain and Ireland until 1778, having

only nine months' leave of absence during the period. In September, 1778, he was appointed captain-lieutenant and captain in the 30th Foot. He served the two last campaigns of the American war, was in the actions before Dorchester, and on the Santee River in 1781, and in four more inferior actions during the same and following years. In May, he accompanied his regiment to the Leeward Islands, and remained there till 1789. In 1793, he went up the Mediterranean as captain of marines, and landed with Lord Hood's armament at Toulon, when he commanded a corps in the actions of the heights of Grasse, Cape Brun, and in several other skirmishes in the attack and defence of posts. In October, 1793, he was appointed major of the 30th, and in December he accompanied the army from before Toulon to Corsica; he was present at the attacks of the forts and batteries before St. Fiorenza, and at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi in that island.

"The 27th May, 1795, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 63rd Foot, which corps he joined at St. Vincent, and accompanied, in November, 1796, to Jamaica. In 1798, he was employed in the suppression of an insurrection of Maroon negroes in the last-mentioned island, for which service he received, through the lieutenant-governor, Lord Balcarres, His Majesty's gracious thanks, and those of the legislature of the colony. In 1799 he returned to England with the 63rd, which, being immediately rendered efficient for further service, this officer was employed from August to November of that year in the campaign in Holland, and was in the actions of the 10th and 19th September and the 2nd and 6th of October. In 1800 he was sent in the

expedition to the coasts of France and Ferrol, and was in the action when the enemy were driven from the heights before that town. The 29th April, 1802, he was appointed Colonel by brevet; the 25th February, 1803, Brigadier-General on the Leeward Island station, and the 5th May following he joined the army at Barbadoes. In June he commanded a brigade in the expedition to St. Lucia, and the advanced corps in the attack, by assault, of Morne Fortunée: he remained commandant of that island until July, 1807, when he obtained leave of absence for the recovery of his health. In January, 1808, he was removed as Brigadier to the Irish Staff; the 25th October, 1809, he received the rank of Major-General, and retained his Staff appointment in Ireland till the 4th June, 1814, when he received that of Lieutenant-General."—*Royal Military Calendar*.

GENERAL SIR HARRY CALVERT, BARONET,
G.C.B., G.C.H.

Ensign, 23rd Foot, 24th April, 1778.
Lieutenant, ditto, 2nd October, 1779.
Captain, 100th Foot, 26th October, 1785.
Captain, 23rd Foot, 23rd November, 1785.
Captain, Coldstream Guards, 19th February, 1790
Lieutenant-Colonel, ditto, 25th December, 1793.
Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 17th January, 1799.
Colonel, Brevet, 26th January, 1797.
Major-General, 25th September, 1803.
Lieutenant-General, 25th July, 1810.

General, 19th July, 1821.

Colonel, 5th West India Regiment, 6th August, 1800.

Colonel, 14th Foot, 8th February, 1806.

Deputy Adjutant-General, 29th April, 1796.

Adjutant-General, 9th January, 1799.

Lieutenant-Governor Chelsea Hospital, 19th February, 1820.

Served in the expedition under Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton to South Carolina, and was at the siege and capture of Charleston, 1780. Afterwards served under Lord Cornwallis in the campaign of the Southern Provinces until the siege of York Town, when Lord Cornwallis had to surrender with the troops under his command to General Washington. Remained a prisoner of war from October, 1781 until the peace in 1783, when he proceeded with his regiment to New York.

On the breaking out of the war of the French Revolution, in 1793, he proceeded with the Brigade of Guards, commanded by Major-General (afterwards Lord) Lake, to Holland; and when the Duke of York assumed the command of the British and Hanoverian troops in Flanders, Captain Calvert was appointed one of His Royal Highness's aides-de-camp. Served in this capacity till the surrender of Valenciennes, when he was sent to England with the account of that event and received the rank of major.

Served with the allied army during the year 1794, and returned to England, on the recall of the troops, early in 1795. In May, 1795, he was employed on a confidential mission to the Court of Berlin.

Awarded the dignity of baronet in October, 1818.

Died 3rd September, 1826.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVID BOSWELL.

Ensign, 44th Foot, 10th February, 1776.

Lieutenant, 64th Foot, 21st March, 1778.

Captain, „ 21st September, 1789.

Major, „ 1st September, 1795.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 14th August, 1800.

Retired 20th July, 1809.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS BLIGH ST. GEORGE.

Ensign, 27th Foot, 25th July, 1771.

Ensign, half pay, Bruce's, 14th March, 1772.

Ensign, 11th Foot, 27th September, 1783.

Lieutenant, „ 17th March, 1790.

Captain, 90th Foot, 29th November, 1794.

Major, „ 1st August, 1804.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 14th March, 1805.

Lieutenant-Colonel, N. A. Staff, 22nd December, 1808.

Lieutenant-Colonel, half pay, ditto, 25th December, 1816.

Colonel, Brevet, 4th June, 1813.

Major-General, 12th August, 1819.

Colonel, 3rd Royal Veteran Battalion, 16th March, 1820.

Served at the capture of Toulon, and was present in the actions which took place in that neighbourhood on the 1st, 14th, and 15th October, 1793, at Pharon, Château Routes, and Cape Brun, and on the 30th November at Hauten d'Arrens; present at the capture of St. Fiorenza, Bastia, and Calvi in Corsica, in 1794. In England, with the 63rd Regiment. In Canada, commanded at Amherstberg, in the Upper Province, when invaded and attacked by

General Hull. Commanded the militia at the taking of Detroit (for which he received a medal), and at the River Raisin, in the Michigan Territory, when General Winchester was defeated. In this service he received six severe wounds. Died 1837.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DONALD CAMPBELL.

Ensign, Independent Company, 16th October, 1793, from Lieutenant, Argyllshire Fencibles.

Lieutenant, 78th Foot, 17th October, 1793.

Captain, 98th Foot (became 91st Foot), 16th February, 1794.

Major, Cape Regiment, 25th June, 1801.

Major, 10th Reserve Battalion (became 10th Garrison Battalion), 9th July, 1803.

Major, 40th Foot, 1st August, 1804.

Lieutenant-Colonel, on staff in Canada, 28th January, 1808.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 22nd December, 1808.

Retired 28th June, 1810.

GENERAL COSMO GORDON.

Ensign, 71st Foot, 6th December, 1792.

Lieutenant, Scotch Brigade, 28th October, 1794.

Captain „ „ 23rd October, 1800.

Major, 94th Foot, 12th February, 1807.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 20th July, 1809.

Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, 16th Garrison Battalion, 8th November, 1810.

Colonel, Brevet, 12th August, 1819.

Major-General, 22nd July, 1830.

Lieutenant-General, 23rd November, 1841.

General, 20th June, 1854.

Served at the siege of Pondicherry, was employed three years and six months against the Mahrattas, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, at the battle of Argaum, and at the sieges of Asseerghur and Gawilghur, and various other hill forts during that campaign. Commanded the 2nd battalion, 63rd Regiment, in the Island of Walcheren, in 1809. Died 7th March, 1867.

COLONEL DAVID RATTRAY.

Ensign, Royals, 2nd September, 1791.

Lieutenant „ 24th May, 1793.

Captain „ 15th March, 1798.

Major „ 12th November, 1803.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet, 25th July, 1810.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 27th September, 1810.

Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, York Light Infantry Volunteers, 19th December, 1816.

Colonel, Brevet, 12th August, 1819.

Died 1820.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KEITH YOUNG.

Ensign, 98th Foot, 29th December, 1780.

Lieutenant „ 13th April, 1782.

Lieutenant, half-pay, 1785, on reduction.

Lieutenant, 71st Foot, 12th December, 1787.

Adjutant „ 21st May, 1791,

+ should be Captain - Lieutenant, and Captain.

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Captain, Lieutenant and Captain, 71st Foot, 12th June, 1796. *x*

Captain, 12th Foot, 9th November, 1797.

Major, Malay (afterwards Ceylon) Rifles, 25th April, 1801.

Major, half-pay, 1802.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Ceylon Rifles, 17th March, 1804.

Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, 16th Garrison Battalion, 28th March, 1805.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 8th November, 1810.

Retired, 12th December, 1811.

GENERAL LORD JOHN BURGHERSH, afterwards
EARL OF WESTMORELAND, G.C.B., G.C.H.

" Ensign, 11th Foot, 25th March, 1803,

" Lieutenant, 7th Foot, 5th January, 1804.

" Captain, 23rd Foot, 3rd May, 1805.

" Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 1st November, 1805.

" Major, 83rd Foot, 20th December, 1810.

" Major, half-pay, 91st Foot, 21st March, 1811.

" Major, 7th Foot, 5th December, 1811.

" Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 12th December, 1811.

" Colonel, Brevet, 4th June, 1814.

" Major-General, 27th May, 1825.

" Lieutenant-General, 28th June, 1838.

" General, 20th June, 1854.

" Aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent, 4th June, 1814.

" Colonel, 56th Foot, 17th November, 1842.

" Served in 1805-6 as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-

General Don on the Expedition to Hanover. In 1806-7 as Assistant Adjutant-General in Sicily; on board Admiral Sir J. Duckworth's fleet in the action at the passage of the Dardanelles, and the destruction of the Turkish fleet lying off the castles; in the actions before Constantinople at the island of Prota, and at the re-passage of the fleet through the Dardanelles. In Egypt, as Assistant Adjutant-General, with the force under Major-General Wauchope, at the first storming of the town of Rosetta, and in the retreat, and, subsequently, in the second attack and siege of that place with the force under Major-General Sir W. Stewart. In 1808, served in Portugal as Assistant Adjutant-General in the army commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the affair in the front of Obidos, and in the battles of Roleia and Vimiera. In 1809, served as extra Aide-de-Camp to Lord Wellington, and was present at the battle of Talavera. In 1810, with the 3rd Dragoon Guards in the campaign in Portugal, including the retreat to Torres Vedras, battle of Busaco, and advance to Santarem. In September, 1813, proceeded on a mission, as military commissioner, to the head-quarters of the Allied armies, under Prince Schwartzberg, in Germany. Served at the siege of Huninguen and the campaign of 1814 in France, including the taking of Langres, the battles of La Rothière and Brienne, capture of Troyes, when attacked by Buonaparte, 23rd February, battle of Bar-sur-Aube, the subsequent affair upon the Barea, re-capture of Troyes, battles of Arcis-sur-Aube, and of Terre Champenoise, advance upon, and battle of Paris, and capture of that city. As His Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the Court of

Tuscany, served with the Austrian army in the campaign against Naples in 1815, including the battles of Tolentino and Macerata. Signed, in conjunction with Field-Marshal Bianchi, who commanded the Austrian army, the Military Convention, by which the kingdom of Naples was restored to its sovereign, King Ferdinand. Received the War Medal and four clasps for Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, and Busaco: Knight of Maria Theresa of Austria, Grand Cross of St. Ferdinand and Merit of Naples, and Grand Cross of St. Joseph of Tuscany. Died 16th October, 1859."—*Hart*.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD O'HARA.

"Lieutenant, 7th Foot, 12th October, 1796.

"Captain, York Rangers, 6th August, 1803.

"Captain, Royals, 26th February, 1805.

"Captain, 46th Foot, 25th September, 1806.

"Major, Y. L. I. V., 12th April, 1807.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet, 4th June, 1813.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, Y. L. I. V., 15th June, 1815.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, Y. L. I. V., 25th July, 1816.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 19th December, 1816.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd West India Regiment, 2nd May, 1822.

"Sold out, 1822.

"Joined the 7th Foot, in Halifax, North America, and served in that country six years. Then served in Bermuda,

Nova Scotia, England and Scotland, and West Indies,
viz. :—

" North America	6½ years.
" Bermuda	2 „
" England and Scotland	½ year.
" West Indies	10 years.
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" Total	19 years.

"Commanded the York Light Infantry Volunteers at the capture of Guadaloupe, in 1810; and in action, on 4th February, formed the advance of the 1st division of the army, or Sir Thomas Hyslop's Division, and beat the enemy."—(*Official record of his services.*)

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD BURKE.

Cornet, 23rd Light Dragoons, 1st May, 1797.

Lieutenant „ „ 20th March, 1800.

Lieutenant, half-pay „ 25th March, 1803.

Lieutenant, 8th Light Dragoons, 9th July, 1803.

Lieutenant, 18th Light Dragoons, 31st March, 1804.

Captain „ „ 2nd January, 1812.

Major, 100th Foot, 27th July, 1815.

Major, half-pay, 100th Foot, 25th December, 1818.

Major, 37th Foot, 16th September, 1819.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd West India Regiment, 24th August, 1820.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 2nd May, 1822.

Lieutenant-Colonel, unattached, 5th February, 1829.

He died in 1837.

COLONEL SIR JOHN WARDLAW, BART.

Joined the 63rd Regiment at Charleston in 1781. and remained until the evacuation in 1782; from thence to Jamaica. With his regiment to England. 1784; in the same year he purchased a lieutenancy in the 63rd. and was quartered with it in different parts of England and Holland. In 1789 he was appointed adjutant to the regiment. He purchased a company in the 63rd 1st March, 1794. and joined the Army under the Duke of York at Breda. He was present at the defence of Nimeguen and the sortie. He returned to England in the beginning of 1795. and, the same year, went out with the regiment to the West Indies.

He was present at the Siege of Morne Fortuñée. St. Lucia, and several times engaged with the Charibs in St. Vincent. In 1799, went with the regiment to North Holland, and was engaged on the 2nd and 6th October, and wounded at the latter battle.

In 1800 he was employed with the army on the coast of France, and from thence to Ferrol, under the command of Sir James Pulteney, and was engaged for some time with the army.

He next accompanied the regiment to Gibraltar, and joined the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby. He was appointed major of the 64th on the 28th August, 1800. Died in 1823.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PHILIP LE GEYTE.

“In the year 1795 this officer obtained a commission in the service, and, in 1796, purchased a lieutenancy in the 63rd,

in which corps he continued until the year 1814, when he was placed on half-pay by the disbanding of the 2nd battalion. During that period he served in Holland, in 1799, and was in most of the actions fought during that campaign, receiving a severe wound in the knee in a charge made by the regiment, 2nd October, which closed the business of that day, after having been engaged, sometimes partially and sometimes severely, during the whole of it. On the return of the troops from that country, he served in England and Ireland until 1800, when he accompanied the expedition, under Sir J. Pulteney, to Ferrol, the 52nd Regiment and the 63rd being the two corps most engaged on that occasion. He subsequently served in the garrisons of Gibraltar and Malta until 1803, when the regiment returned to England, where it remained until 1807, when it formed part of the expedition which took possession of Madeira. From thence it proceeded to the West Indies, and served in the expedition against Martinique in 1809. The light company of the 63rd regiment which this officer commanded was formed, together with other companies, into a light battalion. After the reduction of Martinique he was appointed Major of Brigade to Brigadier-General Wood, Governor of St. Lucia, and subsequently aide-de-camp, in which situation he continued until November 1811, when he returned home to join the 2nd Battalion on promotion. He joined in Alderney in the beginning of 1812, and continued with the battalion until disbanded in October, 1814, during which period he was almost uninterruptedly in the command of it, the Lieutenant-Colonel, Lord Burghersh, being mostly employed on other services. On the 12th August, 1819, he received the

brevet of lieutenant-colonel. The long and gallant services of both these officers with the 63rd are so good, that I felt they would be interesting, and therefore have recorded them in detail.

COLONEL HOLMAN CUSTANCE.

“ Ensign, 50th Foot, 20th October, 1808.

“ Lieutenant „ 22nd February, 1810.

“ Captain „ 26th May, 1814.

“ Captain, half-pay, 50th Foot, 25th December, 1814.

“ Captain, 50th Foot, 6th July, 1815.

“ Major, 2nd September, 1824.

“ Lieutenant-Colonel, unattached, 12th December, 1826.

“ Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 5th February, 1829.

“ Lieutenant-Colonel, unattached, 3rd December, 1829.

“ Lieutenant-Colonel, 9th Foot, 31st May, 1831.

“ Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th Foot, 10th July, 1837.

“ Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Battalion, 29th March, 1842.

“ Lieutenant-Colonel, unattached, 22nd December, 1848.

“ Colonel, Brevet, 23rd November, 1841.

“ Served at Walcheren, in 1809, and subsequently in the Peninsula, including the repulse of the French, at Bejer, in front of Posta Banos Pass, affairs in Roncesvalles Pass, battle of Nivelle, attack on Cambo, crossing the Nive, 9th December; action at St. Pierre d'Arrubé, near Bayonne, December 13th (twice wounded severely); action at Sauveterre; passage of Gave d'Oleron and Gave de Pau; battle of Orthes, affair at Tarbes, action at Aire (wounded), and battle of Toulouse. Died 4th October, 1850.”—*Hart*.

COLONEL JOSEPH LOGAN, P.W.

- " Ensign, 62nd Foot, 20th December, 1799.
- " Lieutenant „ 8th August, 1801.
- " Lieutenant, half-pay, 62nd Foot, 25th June, 1802.
- " Lieutenant, 6th Reserve Battalion, 25th September, 1803.
- " Lieutenant, 95th Foot, 9th June, 1804.
- " Captain „ 2nd February, 1809.
- " Major, Brevet, 18th June, 1815.
- " Major, unattached, 3rd August, 1826.
- " Major, Rifle Brigade, 10th October, 1826.
- " Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 17th December, 1829.
- " Colonel, Brevet, 23rd November, 1841.
- " Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, 23rd November, 1841.
- " Served with the expedition to Hanover in 1805; to Copenhagen in 1807; the Corunna campaign, and subsequently in the Peninsula, from 1812 to the end of the war. Wounded at Waterloo, whilst in command of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. Died September 1st, 1844."—*Hart.*

COLONEL JAMES W. FAIRTLOUGH.

- Ensign, 63rd Foot, 20th August, 1802.
- Lieutenant „ 24th May, 1804.
- Captain „ 14th March, 1805.
- Major, Brevet, 12th August, 1819.
- Major, 63rd Foot, 26th May, 1825.
- Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 17th September, 1833.

Lieutenant-Colonel, retired full pay, 16th September, 1845.

Colonel, Brevet, 28th November, 1854.

Served at the bombardment at Ter Vere, and siege and capture of Flushing in 1809, also the capture of Guadaloupe in 1815. Died in 1870.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANTHONY GARDINER SEDLEY, P.W.

“ Ensign, 23rd Foot, 1st August, 1811.

“ Lieutenant „ 16th July, 1812.

“ Lieutenant, half-pay, 8th Foot, 12th November, 1818.

“ Lieutenant, 3rd Veterans, 18th November, 1824.

“ Lieutenant, 45th Foot, 26th March, 1825.

“ Captain „ 22nd May, 1836.

“ Captain, 63rd Foot, 11th July, 1836.

“ Major „ 2nd September, 1844.

“ Lieutenant-Colonel, 16th September, 1845.

“ Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, November, 1847, on reduction.

“ Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd West India Regiment, 21st February, 1851 (exchange).

“ Sold out 23rd May, 1851.

“ Served in the Peninsula from March, 1812 to December, 1813, including the taking of the forts, and the affair of the Guarena, battle of Salamanca, actions at Osma, Sabuganna de Morrilla (severely wounded through the lungs), and Pyrenees, 31st August. Wounded on 18th June at Waterloo.

"Served also in the Burmese war, during the latter part of which he was detached with the command of two companies to keep open the communication on the Irrawaddy between Rangoon and the army under Sir Archibald Campbell. Has received the war medal, with three clasps for Salamanca, Vittoria, and Pyrenees."—*Hart*.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. S. TURNER SWYN Y

Ensign, 99th Foot, 1st October, 1829.

Lieutenant, 63rd Foot, 17th October, 1833.

Adjutant ,, 30th November, 1833.

Captain ,, 8th August, 1838.

Major ,, 22nd October, 1847.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 23rd December, 1853.

Mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*, 2nd December, 1854, page 3952) C.B. (Vide *London Gazette*, 31st July, 1855, page 2913). Killed at the battle of Inkerman, 5th November, 1854.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HONOURABLE

R. A. G. DALZELL, C.B.

"Ensign, 81st Foot, 21st March, 1834.

"Lieutenant ,, 11th September, 1835.

"Captain ,, 30th July, 1844.

"Major ,, 7th March, 1851.

"Major, 63rd Foot, 3rd June, 1853.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 6th November, 1854.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, provisional battalion, 7th September, 1855.

“ Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, provisional battalion, 26th October, 1856.

“ Lieutenant-Colonel, Grenadier Guards, 17th July, 1857 (exchange.) Sold out 17th July, 1857.

“ Eastern campaign of 1854-5, with the 63rd regiment, including the “actions in the Crimea” and siege of Sebastopol (medal and clasps.) Horse killed under him at the battle of Inkerman. Mentioned in despatches. (Vide *London Gazette*. 2nd December, 1854, page 3952.)

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATRICK LINDESAY.

Ensign, 63rd Foot, 21st February, 1834.

Lieutenant „ 5th February, 1836.

Captain „ 16th September, 1845.

Major „ 23rd December, 1853.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 9th March, 1855. Sold out, 6th March, 1856.

Served in the Crimea during 1855, and commanded the 63rd Regiment at the Assault on the Redan, on the 18th June, and on the 8th September (severely wounded); also at the bombardment and capture of Kinburn (medal and clasps).

Mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*, October 5th, 1855, page 3,715; and *London Gazette*, 27th November, 1855, page 4,526.)

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL EDWARD ROWLEY HILL.—P.

“ Ensign, 43rd Foot, 23rd February, 1813, from Volunteers.

“ Lieutenant „ 24th February, 1814.

- “ Lieutenant, half-pay, 43rd Foot, 25th March, 1817.
- “ Lieutenant, 68th Foot, 22nd June, 1820.
- “ Lieutenant, half-pay, 68th Foot, 24th October, 1821.
- “ Lieutenant, 21st Foot, 10th October, 1822.
- “ Captain ,, 26th September, 1826.
- “ Captain, unattached, 7th December, 1826.
- “ Captain, 81st Foot, 16th December, 1829.
- “ Major, Brevet, 23rd November, 1841.
- “ Major, 1st West India Regiment, 6th May, 1842.
- “ Lieutenant-Colonel ,, 1st January, 1847.
- “ Lieutenant-Colonel, Dépôt Battalion, 17th August, 1855.
- “ Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 7th September, 1855.
- “ Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, 10th September, 1858.
- “ Colonel, Brevet, 28th November, 1854.
- “ Major-General, 2nd February, 1862.
- “ Lieutenant-General, 27th May, 1871.
- “ Deputy Adjutant-General, Windward and Leeward Isles,
10th September, 1858.
- “ Colonel, 5th Foot, 21st February, 1868.
- “ Served in the Peninsula from September, 1812, to the end
of that war in 1814, including the affair of San Muros, and
retreat from Burgos, as a volunteer; battle of Vittoria,
passage of the Bidassoa, battles of Nivelle and Toulouse
(war medal and four clasps). Commanded the 63rd
Regiment in the Crimea, subsequent to the fall of Sebastopol,
from 11th November, 1855, till the end of the Russian War
in 1856. Died 10th September, 1878.”—*Hart*.

COLONEL CHARLES EDWARD FAIRTLOUGH.

" Ensign, 63rd Foot, 12th May, 1837.

" Lieutenant „ 31st December, 1839.

" Adjutant „ 20th April, 1843.

" Captain „ 25th August, 1846.

" Major, Brevet, 17th July, 1855.

" Major, 63rd Foot, 26th February, 1856.

" Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 7th March, 1856.

" Lieutenant-Colonel, half pay, 10th November, 1856, on reduction.

" Lieutenant-Colonel, exchanged Dépôt Battalion, 12th May, 1857.

" Colonel, Brevet, 9th September, 1861.

" Served the eastern campaign of 1854 with the 63rd Regiment, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman (severely wounded), and siege of Sebastopol. Medal and clasps, brevet major, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 5th Class of the Medjidie. Died 14th June, 1862."—*Hart*.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS HARRIES.

" Ensign, 63rd Foot, 19th July, 1833.

" Lieutenant „ 2nd May, 1834.

" Captain „ 26th January, 1844.

" Major „ 6th November, 1854.

" Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet, 6th June, 1856.

" Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 17th September, 1858.

" Sold out 16th November, 1860.

" Served the Eastern campaign of 1854, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman (severely

wounded), and siege of Sebastopol. Medal and clasps, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and 5th Class of the Medjidie."—*Hart*.

COLONEL WILLIAM FREDERICK CARTER.

" Ensign, 63rd Foot, 2nd December, 1837.

" Lieutenant „ 2nd April, 1841.

" Captain „ 4th June, 1847.

" Major, Brevet, 2nd November, 1855.

" Major, 63rd Foot, 7th March, 1856.

" Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 16th November, 1860.

" Colonel, Brevet, 16th November, 1865.

" Served throughout the Eastern campaign, 1854-56, with the 63rd Regiment, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, expedition to Kertch, siege, assaults, and fall of Sebastopol (succeeded to the command of the regiment at the last attack), bombardment and capture of Kinburn. Medal and four clasps, brevet major, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal. Died 27th July, 1867."—*Hart*.

MAJOR-GENERAL VERE HUNT BOWLES.

" Ensign, 63rd Foot, 10th April, 1849.

" Lieutenant „ 12th August, 1853.

" Captain „ 8th July, 1855.

" Major „ 19th December, 1861.

" Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 28th July, 1867.

" Lieutenant-Colonel, 37th Foot, 1st December 1874.

" Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, 24th February, 1877.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, Regimental District, 17th October, 1877.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, half pay, 17th October, 1882.

"Colonel, Brevet, 28th July, 1872.

"Major-General, 5th January, 1883.

"Crimean campaign, 1854-5 and 6.

"Battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman; siege and fall of Sebastopol, and bombardment and capture of Kinburn.

"Mentioned in despatches; medal with four clasps; 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal."—*Official Army List*.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY RALPH BROWNE.

"Ensign, 9th Foot, 3rd April, 1846.

"Lieutenant, 9th Foot, 19th September, 1848.

"Captain, 9th Foot, 28th December, 1849.

"Major, Brevet, 2nd November, 1855.

"Major, unattached, 1st February, 1856.

"Major, military train, 20th February, 1857.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, military train, 15th June, 1858.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, 87th Foot, 15th November, 1859.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, 17th August, 1861.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th Foot, 12th June, 1863.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, 37th Foot, 1st January, 1873.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 1st December, 1874.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, 21st April, 1877.

"Colonel, Brevet, 18th September, 1864.

"Major-General, 15th January, 1870; 1st October, 1877.

"Crimean Campaign, 1854-5. Siege of Sebastopol,

including assaults on the Redan of 18th June and 8th September.

"Mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, Turkish medal, and Brevet of Major.

"Afghan War, 1879-80. With the Kuran Division in the Zaemusht Expedition (medal)."—*Official Army List*.

COLONEL WILLIAM LECKIE.

"Ensign, 39th Foot, 10th November, 1843.

"Lieutenant „ 16th April, 1845.

"Captain „ 2nd April, 1852.

"Major, Brevet, 6th June, 1856.

"Major, 39th Foot, 23rd October, 1860.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet, 1st January, 1868.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 7th August, 1875.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, retired full-pay, 1st September, 1875, with honorary rank of colonel.

"Served with the 39th Regiment at the Siege and Fall of Sebastopol in 1855, and at the attacks on the 18th of June and 8th September. Medal with clasp, Brevet of Major, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and Turkish Medal. Mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*, 16th August, 1855, page 3,113, 'Sortie of 2nd August')."—*Hart*.

COLONEL ROBERT JOHN HUGHES, C.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, late 63rd Foot, Brigadier-General, Bengal.

"Ensign, St. Helena Regiment, 7th January, 1842.

"Lieutenant, „ 30th August, 1843,

- " Lieutenant, 98th Foot, 16th September 1845.
- " Captain, 1st Foot, 7th September, 1855.
- " Adjutant, Dépôt Battalion, 1st October, 1856.
- " Major, unattached, 10th May, 1864.
- " Major, Dépôt Battalion, 10th May, 1864.
- " Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, 1st April, 1870.
- " Lieutenant-Colonel, 88th Foot, 18th October, 1873.
- " Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 6th October, 1875.
- " Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, August, 1879.
- " Colonel, Brevet, 18th October, 1878.
- " Brigadier-General, Bengal, 2nd September, 1880.
- " Crimean Campaign, 1855-6. Served with the Turkish Contingent at the occupation of Kertch. Fourth Class of the Medjidie and Turkish Medal. Afghan War, 1879-80, actions of Shahjui and Ahmed Khel. Despatches (*London Gazette*, 30th July, 1880), C.B."—*Official Army List*.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. F. F. GORDON.

- " Ensign, 20th Foot, 1st May, 1855.
- " Lieutenant „ 7th September, 1855.
- " Captain „ 24th December, 1858.
- " Major, Brevet, 5th July, 1872.
- " Major, 20th Foot, 24th January, 1873.
- " Major, 63rd Foot, 26th March, 1873.
- " Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Foot, 6th August, 1879.
- " Indian Mutiny.—Actions of Chunda, Uneerpore, Sultanpore, siege and capture of Lucknow; attack on Fort Dhowraha, Meangunge, Churda, Musjeedia, and final suppression of the mutiny on the Oudh frontier.

"Mentioned in Sir James Outram's despatches, 17th March, 1858 (*London Gazette*, 25th May, 1858), Indian medal, and clasp for Lucknow. Died 17th March, 1880."—*Official record of service.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM LOWRY
AUCHINLECK,

1st Battalion Manchester Regiment.

"Ensign, 53rd Foot, 29th December, 1857.

"Lieutenant „ 30th December, 1859.

"Captain „ 12th July, 1864.

"Major, Brevet, 1st October, 1877.

"Major, 53rd Foot, 19th December, 1877.

"Major, 63rd Foot, 2nd February, 1878.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Manchester Regiment, 18th March, 1880.

"Colonel, 18th March, 1884.

"Indian Mutiny, 1858-9. With Oude Field Force at the action of Toolseepore (medal). Afghan War, 1879-80. Commanded 63rd Foot in South Afghanistan (medal). Egyptian War, 1882 (medal and star).—*Official Army List.*

THE REGIMENT IS COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS:—

The following references apply to the superior figures :—

¹ Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; commanded the 88th Foot, battles of Alma, Inkerman (wounded, horse shot), and siege of Sebastopol. Despatches, Lond. Gaz., 2nd Dec., 1854. Medal with three clasps; 5th Class of Medjidie; Turkish Medal; C.B.; pro Lieut.-Col. Unattached.

² Indian Mutiny, 1858-9; served with the Oude Field Force at the battle of Toolsepoore (Medal); commanded the 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment in southern Afghanistan, 1879-80 (Medal). Also commanded the regiment in the Egyptian war in 1882 (Medal and Khedive's Star).

³ Served with the 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry in the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present at the surrender of Kafr Dower and Damietta (Medal and Khedive's Star).

⁴ Served in the Egyptian war of 1882 (Medal and Khedive's Star).

⁵ Was employed in the transport department with the Northern Afghanistan Field Force in 1878-9 (Medal), and served with the regiment in the Egyptian war of 1882 (Medal and Khedive's Star).

⁶ Served with the regiment in Southern Afghanistan, 1879-80 (Medal).

⁷ Served with the regiment in Southern Afghanistan in 1879-80 (Medal); also in the Egyptian campaign of 1882 (Medal and Khedive's Star).

⁸ Served with the 2nd battalion Manchester Regiment in the Egyptian war of 1882 (Medal and Khedive's Star).

⁹ Indian mutiny, 1857-8; action of Jugdespoore (Medal).

1884.

HONORARY COLONEL.

General Edmund Richard Jeffreys,¹ C.B., 10th July, 1881.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

W. L. Auchinleck,² Commanding, 18th March, 1880;
colonel, 18th March, 1884.

C. E. Terrot,³ 19th December, 1882.

MAJORS.

A. D. Saportas,⁴ 4th February, 1881.

C. J. Ryan,⁴ 1st July, 1881.

F. W. R. Jones,⁴ 1st July, 1881.

R. W. Studdy,⁵ 1st July, 1881.

W. L. Gronow,⁶ 1st January, 1884.

CAPTAINS.

W. F. Nuthall, 6th August, 1879.

H. R. Cook,⁷ 4th December, 1879.

H. Chevers,⁷ 26th May, 1880.

M. H. F. Jackson,⁴ 2nd February, 1881 ; brevet-major,
2nd March, 1881.

C. T. Reay,⁴ 18th March, 1882.

W. Tenison,⁴ 1st August, 1883.

A. G. B. Stubbs,⁷ 4th March, 1884.

LIEUTENANTS.

W. B. Graham,⁷ 11th September, 1876.

H. S. Smith,⁷ 29th November, 1876 ; Adjutant from
December, 1879.

F. W. Thomas,⁷ 29th November, 1876.

C. E. Stracey,⁸ 29th November, 1876.

A. T. P. Hudson, 23rd June, 1879.

C. A. Gardner, 6th August, 1879 (prob.)

L. H. Reid,⁶ (prob.) 7th December, 1879.

M. C. R. Lang,⁶ 1st September, 1880.

T. P. B. Ternan,⁷ 1st July, 1881.

E. W. Codrington ⁷ (prob.) 1st July, 1881.
 D. J. T. O'Brien ⁷ (prob.) 1st July, 1881.
 T. Quin⁴ (prob.) 1st July, 1881.
 A. Wilson ⁴ (prob.) 1st July, 1881.
 R. H. Dawson ⁴ (prob.) 1st July, 1881.
 C. H. Moore, 10th May, 1882.
 W. G. Gwatkin, 10th May, 1882.
 R. E. Hill, 12th May, 1883.
 H. C. E. Westropp, 12th May, 1883.
 G. C. Napier, 19th December, 1883.
 C. P. Egerton, 5th February, 1884.

PAYMASTER.

W. Palmer,⁹ Honorary Captain.

QUARTERMASTER.

D. White,⁷ 22nd March, 1879.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

The World Bank has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year. The cost of obesity to the world economy is \$100 billion per year. The cost of undernutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year.

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